

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 472.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]

PATRON, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION
—Miss GLYN will read HENRY the 8th on Thursday, the 16th inst. at Eight.

LECTURE specially addressed to the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, Monday Evening, 13th inst. at Eight. Second Lecture of a course on PHYSIOLOGY, as connected with Health, by Dr. CARPENTER, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c. Subject: FOOD and DIGESTION.

FIRST EXHIBITION of Dr. EDWARDS' PHOTOGRAPHS of the MOON, magnified by the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE.

LECTURE by Dr. BACHOFFNER on the PATENT POLYTECHNIC GAS FIRE. A SPLENDID SERIES of 40 COSMORAMIC VIEWS of ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, &c. and the costumes of the RUSSIANS is now open daily and in the Evening. DISSOLVING VIEWS of the SEAT of WAR, SEBASTOPOL, &c.

Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.; Pit stalls, 3s.
Open on SATURDAY EVENINGS from half-past seven till ten, with an Entertainment descriptive of the RISE and PROGRESS of AMERICA, illustrated by a series of DISSOLVING VIEWS of AMERICAN SCENERY, by G. HARVEY, Esq.

BURFORD'S CONSTANTINOPLE will shortly be closed at the PANORAMA ROYAL, LECESTER-SQUARE, in consequence of the production of the BATTLE of ALMA. The view of CONSTANTINOPLE embraces the Sea of Marmora, Golden Horn, the Bosphorus, Pera, and Scutari, with the Hospital where the wounded now lie from the BATTLE of ALMA, BERLIN and the BERNESE ALPS are also now open. Admission 1s. each. Open from Ten till dusk.

WANTED, immediately, as **BAKER**, a Young Man who thoroughly understands his trade. A member of a Christian Church will be preferred.—Apply, R. S., Post-office, Havant, Hants.

WANTED, by a highly respectable and well connected Young Person, the Daughter of a Tradesman, a SITUATION in a Draper's or Haberdasher's, or any other light genteel business. No salary required for the first six months. References unexceptionable.—Address, C. T., Messrs. Drewett's, 265, High-street, Borough.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—Wanted, an experienced WORKMAN in the Watch Jobbing department.—Apply to JAS. T. BARRY, Duke-street, Cardiff.

T. P. MARSDEN, Wholesale and Family Tea Dealer, Oldham, has a vacancy for a respectable Youth about 15 or 16 years of age, as an APPRENTICE. No Premium required.

TO MASTER TAILORS and DRAPERS.—The Advertiser is open to a RE-ENGAGEMENT as Foreman or Cutter. A Practical Man, age 34, one who understands the art of Cutting thoroughly. References given as to character and abilities.—Apply, stating terms, to T. C., Post-office, Buckingham.

MR. BUTLER, of Childerditch Hall, Essex, wishes to receive into his family, after Christmas, TWO LITTLE BOYS, between the ages of six and eleven, to be EDUCATED by a qualified governess with his own children.—Terms 26 Guineas per annum.

TO GROCERS and TEA DEALERS.—A Member of a Dissenting denomination, with thorough Business habits and considerable experience is open to an ENGAGEMENT as an Assistant. Undeniable reference will be given.—Apply, 83, Aldersgate-street, City.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS.—Wanted by a Young Man of experience and good address, a SITUATION in the above (separate or combined). Having a thorough knowledge of the trade, can take the lead and management in the absence of the principal. Most respectable and satisfactory references to late employers, for integrity and business qualifications.—Address, M. M., Mr. Cabburn, Grocer, No. 1, High-street, St. John's-wood, London.

PARTNER WANTED.—A Country Grocer and Draper wants a PARTNER with about £200. It is the best shop in the village, 2½ miles from London, and a railway station will soon be within a quarter of a mile. Business established 60 years ago by the same family and may be much extended. A good opportunity for a young man, as the advertiser has no one to succeed him.—Apply to Mr. FOUCH, Bracknell, Berks, or Mr. EDWARDS, 234, Blackfriars-road.

THE WIFE of an Independent Minister, residing in the most salubrious part of Brompton, London, is desirous of receiving into her house a FEW PUPILS, who would enjoy all the comforts of home, combined with superior educational advantages. Every care and attention would be bestowed upon motherless children, or those whose parents reside abroad. Satisfactory references given and required.—Address, Mrs. SALMON, 3, Drayton-terrace, Old Brompton.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—In the Office of a Solicitor, in a healthy Town in East Kent, a few miles from the Sea, there is a vacancy for an ARTICLED CLERK. He will board and lodge with the Principal and will be under his immediate superintendence. The practice is not large but increasing and a quiet and studious youth will find this an excellent opportunity of obtaining a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of his profession, combined with the comforts of a home and strict moral influence. Usual references. A Youth will be preferred who can produce School reports satisfactory for diligence, ability, and general behaviour. "LEX," care of Mr. John Harding, Bookseller, Faversham, Kent.

WANTED, an active **YOUNG MAN**, (A Christian preferred,) accustomed to accounts, and to assist behind the counter in a light and ingenious business.—Address, Mr. COKETER, 23, Grafton-street East, London.

MONEY.—A **NONCONFORMIST**, who is a Christian Tradesman, having maintained an honourable position in business for some years, and although not in difficulties, still is pressed for Fifty Pounds. Should this notice meet the eye of any friend who can spare such, and willing to lend for 12 months will oblige, and greatly assist the Advertiser, who is willing to give personal or other Security with ten per cent.—Address, A.B., 15, Coventry-street, Piccadilly.

CLAREMONT CHAPEL, PENTONVILLE.—On LORD'S DAY NEXT, TWO SERMONS will be preached at the above place; that in the Morning, by the Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D.D., Principal of New College; and that in the Evening, by the Rev. HENRY ALLON, Minister of Union Chapel, Islington; after which Collections will be made in aid of the Chapel Reparation Fund.

The ANNUAL SOCIAL MEETING of the members and friends will be held in the adjoining School Rooms, on the following Evening, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, at which SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., will preside. Tea will be provided at Six o'clock.

CLAYLANDS CHAPEL, CLAPHAM ROAD.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.
On SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1854, TWO SERMONS will be preached in the above Chapel, that in the Morning by the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, B.A., Subject:—"The Strength and the Weakness of the Independent Churches." That in the Evening, by the Rev. W. BROCK, of Bloomsbury Chapel. Services at Eleven and half-past Six. Collections will be made in aid of the Funds of the Chapel.

The Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN will also deliver on THURSDAYS, NOVEMBER 23rd and 30th, TWO LECTURES on the "Pilgrim Fathers, or the Independents at the Commencement of the 17th Century."

Subject: Thursday, November 23rd. "The Condition of England Question" at the Opening of the 17th Century. The Independent Martyrs.

Subject: Thursday, November 30th. "The Independent Pilgrims." The History of their Pilgrimage—their influence on the development of Society in America.

After the First of these Lectures, a Collection will be made in aid of the Chapel Funds. After the Second, in aid of the City Mission Auxiliary, connected with Claylands Chapel.

The Lectures will commence at half-past Seven o'clock.

SPITALFIELDS RAGGED CHURCH.

KING EDWARD-STREET, MILE-END NEW TOWN.—This, the first building of its kind erected in London, will be opened on TUESDAY next, 21st November. Order of proceedings.—At Half-past Three in the afternoon, a Devotional Service, and at Seven a Public Meeting.

Several Christian Ministers of various denominations have engaged to take part in the business of the day.

On behalf of the Committee,

Nov. 14, 1854.
J. A. MERRINGTON, } Hon. Secs.
Contributions in aid of the building fund received by Messrs. Overend, Gurney and Co., Lombard-street; Rev. W. Tyler, Mile-End New Town; and every other member of the Committee.

LATIMER YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

A Course of FOUR LECTURES in connexion with the above Society will be delivered in the SCHOOL-ROOMS adjoining LATIMER CHAPEL, Bridge-street, Mile-end Road (opposite Bancroft's Hospital), on the following WEDNESDAY evenings:—

Nov. 22 & 29.—WASHINGTON WILKS, Esq.,—HISTORICAL CITIES of EASTERN EUROPE.—1. Novgorod, Moscow, St. Petersburg.—2. Vienna, Warsaw, Buda, Cracow.

Dec. 6.—Rev. SAMUEL EASTMAN,—The PLURALITY of WORLDS, with Illustrations.

Dec. 13.—Rev. GEORGE SMITH,—THE LAST HALF-CENTURY of BRITISH HISTORY; embracing a Review of the Advancement made in the Intellectual, Social, and Religious condition of the People.

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely, on the consecutive evenings, by William Newton, Esq., Charles Rose, Esq., John Smith, Esq., and the Rev. Richard Saunders.

Tickets for the Course, 1s.; Single Lecture, 6d.; may be obtained of Mr. Mattock's, 15, Crown-row, Mile-end Road; Mr. Gladding, 97, Whitechapel-road; Mr. Atterley, 2, George-terrace, Commercial-road; and Mr. G. Fordham, 3, Johnson's-terrace, Bridge-street, East.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following CLASSICAL SUBJECTS have been selected for Examination in this University in the year 1855, viz:—

for the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION:

Homæ—Hæd, Book VI.

Sallust—Jugurthine War.

For the Examination for the Degree of BACHELOR of ARTS.

Thucydides—Book VII.

Livy—Books I., II., III.

By order of the Senate,

R. W. ROTHMAN, (Registrar).

Marlborough House, November 10, 1854.

ABSTRACT REGARDING ECONOMY

in CLOTHES, from the Times, October 26th, 1854.

"Every yard of cloth sold at The London Cloth Establishment is sold at the Wholesale Price, and gentlemen who purchase cloth at the London Cloth Establishment may (if they wish) have it made up on the premises, at the expense only of the workman's wages, in addition to the price of the trimmings."

The economy of this system is proved by the saving of from 30 to 50 per cent. in the price of every garment, besides the very obvious advantage of selection from such a stock, and the guarantee of a superior fit, good taste, and the best work.

LONDON CLOTH ESTABLISHMENT, 16, COVENTRY-STREET

WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY.—

Office, 62, Paternoster-row.

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&c., &c., &c.

TREASURER.—WILLIAM GARLICK, Esq.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.—Mr. ROWLAND ELLIOTT.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Bosanquet and Co., 73, Lombard-street.

The Committee beg to request that contributions to the Special Fund, or general objects of the Society be remitted forthwith, so that they may know how far they can pursue the objects specified in their recent appeal.—"Freely ye have received; freely give."

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Secretary, or Bankers; but advice should be given the Secretary of all payments not made at the office.

LECTURES on INDIA, presenting some of the results of a Missionary's observation, experience, and adventure, during a residence of fourteen years. The Committee of the YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION in aid of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, have much pleasure in announcing that the Rev. THOMAS PHILLIPS, from Muttra, in Northern India, will deliver the following course of Six Lectures, in the Library of the MISSION HOUSE, 33, Moorgate-street.

LECTURE FIRST.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 17th.—The mineral and vegetable productions, and the Zoology of India.—1. Iron, lead, copper ores, salt-mines, precious stones, &c.—2. Useful plants—palm, bamboo, cotton, sugar, rice, &c.—3. Wild animals—tigers, lions, hyenas, wolves, &c.—Tame animals—elephants, camels, monkeys, &c.—Reptiles—snakes, cobra capella, lizards, &c.—Birds and insects.

LECTURE SECOND.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 24th.—The various races inhabiting India—The cannibal Aborigines, Hindoos, Parsees, Black and White Jews, Armenians, Rajputs, Mahomedans, Mahrattas, Sikhs, and Europeans.

LECTURE THIRD.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 1st.—The Idolatry of India—Varieties of Idol-worship, Fire-worship, Austerities, description of many idolatrous scenes, &c. &c.

The Lectures will include much curious information and many interesting anecdotes, and will be illustrated by natural and other objects, idols, pictures, &c.

Each Lecture to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock precisely.

Tickets for the Course, One Shilling each; Single Lecture, Sixpence each; may be had at the Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street; of Mr. B. L. Green, Publisher, Paternoster-row; Mr. Dossetor, 5, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden; Mr. C. H. Ell, Bookseller, High-street, Islington; or any member of the Committee.

JOHN TEMPLETON, Secretary.

NOTICE, OVER COATS, CAPES, &c.

One of the largest stocks in London of first class garments also of Youths' ditto. All thoroughly impervious to rain, without extra charge.—W. BERDOE, 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69 CORNHILL (only).

J. TURNER & SON, CABINET, CHAIR,

and SOFA MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS, and GENERAL FURNISHERS, 42, Great James-street, Bedford-row; Manufactory, St. John's-road, Hoxton, London.

The Cottage or Mansion completely furnished in the most modern and elegant style, at manufacturers prices. Design and Price Books gratis on application.

TESTIMONIALS by PRESENTATION

having become so much the custom, and in consequence of Messrs. PUTVOYE having been frequently applied to for suitable articles, they beg to state to all those who would pay such graceful tributes to public merit or private worth, that in all cases when it is clearly shown goods are required for such a purpose, and the amount exceeds £50, they shall allow 10 per cent. from their regular marked prices.

154, Regent-street, August 23, 1854.

THE PEOPLE'S LIGHT.—The cheapest

Oil Light is produced by NIBBS' PATENT OXYDATE and COTTAGE LAMPS. An Illustrated Price List for a Stamped Directed Envelope. A Brass Hand Lamp free for 42 Postage Stamps.—Address, J. S. NIBBS, Bakewell, Derbyshire.

N. B. Manufacturer of the Shilling Cottage Lamp.

Lenshold Investments, at Deptford Creek, in the county of Kent.

MR. ABBOTT will Sell by Auction at the

Mart, on Friday, November 24, at One precisely, in Three Lots, TWENTY-FOUR DWELLING-HOUSES, producing a rental of £264 a year; held on leases direct from the ground landlord for 99 years, from Michaelmas and Christmas, 1854, at ground rents amounting to £53 13s. a year; viz., 13 in Fish-street, in the occupation of Messrs. Booth, Wilks, Barratt, Harris, and others; six in Wharf-place, in the occupation of Messrs. Chaffield, Piggs, and others; five in Lane-street, in the occupation of Miller, Morris, and others. Particulars and conditions of sale may be had seven days previous to the sale, of A. G. Holmes, Esq., 25, Great James-street; of the several tenants, Deptford Creek; at the Auction Mart; and of Mr. Abbott, Auctioneer, Surveyor, Land and Brewery Agent, 26, Bedford-row, Gray's Inn and Eynesbury, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,

Haverstock-hill.

PATRON.—Her Majesty, THE QUEEN.

The Governors of this Corporation are respectfully informed that a GENERAL COURT will be holden at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on FRIDAY, November 24, 1854, to receive the Half-yearly Report from the Board of the General Committee on the state of the Charity; and for the Election of Twenty-five Children into the School, viz., Nineteen Boys and Six Girls. The chair will be taken at Eleven o'clock, and the Ballot close at Three precisely, after which no vote can possibly be received.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 22, Ludgate-hill, November 11, 1854.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, as by reason of the greatly increased price of provisions, clothing, &c., the funds of the Charity have been much reduced.

Annual Subscription of a Governor, £15. Life, £100. Of a Subscriber, 10s. 6d.; Life, £5 5s. New subscriptions are available for the coming election. Double proxies are issued as usual from Ten till Four, at the Office of the Charity, where the Secretary will thankfully receive contributions.

LONDON NURSES' INSTITUTION.

Established for providing MONTHLY and WET NURSES.

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The Duchess of CAMBRIDGE.
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Subscribers can obtain well-qualified women as Monthly or Wet Nurses, upon application to the Medical Secretary at the Office of the Institution.

Monthly or Wet Nurses desirous of engagements, and whose characters will bear the most searching inquiry, can obtain further particulars upon application to the Medical Superintendent, between 11 and 4 o'clock daily.

Monthly or Wet Nurses can be sent at an hour's notice to any part of the kingdom.

The Subscription is One Guinea annually for the First-class Nurses, or a Life Subscription of Ten Guineas. For the Second-class Nurses Half-a-Guinea, or a Life Subscription of Five Guineas.

70, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—Office entrance in Clement's Lane.

LONDON NEOPOLIS COMPANY.

It is intended to OPEN the CEMETERY on the 13th November, and this Company will undertake Funerals on and after that date.

A train, conveying Funerals and mourners only, will start from the Westminster-road Station daily at 11.30 a.m.

Forty-eight hours' notice of any intended Funeral must be given at the office of the Company, 3, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge, where full particulars of the general arrangements may be obtained.

The Charges are:

First Class Single Grave in perpetuity, including conveyance of Coffin to Woking, Funeral Service, &c. £2 10 0
Second Class ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 1 0 0

This Company has also contracted with eminent and responsible Undertakers and Statuaries, so that the Public may either employ their own Undertaker or Statuary, or by one payment obtain all the requirements of a Funeral.

A detailed Tariff may be obtained on application, either in person or by letter.

By Order,

RICHARD CHURCHILL, Sec.

LIFE ASSURANCE for the WORKING CLASSES.

THE ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office:—25, Cannon-st., London; 19, Princess-st., Manchester.

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TO THE WORKING MAN.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE YOUR LIFE.

1. Because it is your duty to provide for your family after your death.

2. Life Assurance is the cheapest and easiest method of saving.

3. It is cheaper than joining either a Burial Club or a Benefit or Friendly Society.

4. It is safer than investing your money in a Savings' Bank.

5. Whenever you die, you may be certain of your family receiving sufficient to keep them for a time from want.

TABLE I.

Showing the Quarterly Payments required by the Achilles Insurance Company, for the Assurance of £20 and £25, payable at Death of the Assured, whenever that may occur.

£20

Age. Payment.

20 1 11

25 2 13

30 3 5

35 3 9

40 3 2

45 3 10

50 4 9

55 5 10

60 7 4

TABLE II.

Showing the Quarterly Payments required to Assure £20 or £25, to be paid at Death, or to the Assured himself, if he should live to the age of 50 or 60.

Age 50, or Death.

£20 £25

Age. Payment. Age. Payment.

20 1 11 2 11

25 2 13 3 13

30 3 5 4 5

35 3 9 5 9

40 3 2 6 2

45 3 10 7 10

50 4 9 8 9

55 5 10 10 10

60 7 4 13 4

Any other particulars, or Rates of Premium, may be obtained, without expense, on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to the Secretary at the Chief Offices.

HUGH BROWN TAPLIN, Secretary.

Chief Offices, 25, Cannon-street, London.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, No. 3, Pall-Mall

East, London.—ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.—Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of this Institution, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained with perfect security. Interest payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Prospectuses and Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Office:—10, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

Branch offices at Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Edinburgh and Portsea.
Every description of Assurance effected upon equitable terms. Eight-tenths of the profits divided amongst the assured.
Prospectuses to be had on application.

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT

INSTITUTION combines the advantage of Participation in the Whole Profits with Moderate Profits.

The PREMIUMS are as low as those of the non-participating scale of the Proprietary Companies. They admit of being so, not only with safety, but with ample provision of Profitable the Policyholders—being free from the burden of payment of dividends to Shareholders.

At the first division of Surplus—as at 31st December, 1852—Bonus Additions were made to Policies which had come within the participating class, varying from 20 to 54 per cent., on their amount.

In all points of practice—as in provision for the indefeasibility of Policies, facility of license for travelling or residing abroad, and of obtaining advantages on the value of the Policies—the Regulations of the Society, as well as the administration, are as liberal as is consistent with right principle.

ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE £100 AT DEATH.

Age 25 30 35 40 45 50

£1 10 0 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5

BIENNIAL PROGRESS OF THE BUSINESS DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

In Years.	Number of New Policies.	Amount of New Assurances.	Accumulated Fund at end of Period.
1844-45	658	£281,082	\$69,009
1845-47	888	404,734	95,706
1848-49	997	410,933	134,406
1850-51	1,369	535,137	207,303
1842-53	1,378	597,118	305,134

* Policies are now issued free of Stamp Duty; and attention is invited to the circumstance that Premiums payable for Life Assurances are now allowed as a deduction from income in the Returns for Income Tax. Full Reports and every information had (free) on application.

GEORGE GRANT, Resident Sec.

London Branch, 66, Gracechurch-street.

MONEY LENT ON PERSONAL

SECURITY, LEASES, LIFE POLICIES, &c.—Sums from £5 to £200 advanced two or three days after application, for Two Years, One Year, or Six Months, repayable any day in the week, by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments; and Good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate and strict confidence observed.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY. Private Office, 69, Goswell-road, London.—Open daily from 9 till 6, thus avoiding inconvenience or publicity.

Forms of Application and Prospectus Gratis, on receipt of Stamped Envelope.

H. FLAAR, Manager.

TO MINISTERS, PROFESSIONAL MEN,

and OTHERS.—The Oxford Mixed Dressing Trussers, price 11s. The Strictest Cloth Vest, 10s. 6d.; Cassock ditto, 12s.; the Clerical Frock Coat, 28s.; Dress Coat, 28s. 10s. S. BATTAM, Coat and Trousers Maker, 160, Tottenham-court-road; four doors south of Shoolbred and Co.'s. Patterns of materials and directions for measuring, sent free per post.

TEN THOUSAND STOVES.—The tenth

thousand of the PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSION STOVE is now on sale. These stoves, so justly celebrated for preserving a pure and healthy atmosphere, and for their extraordinary economy in the consumption of fuel, are sold, wholesale and retail, by DEANE, DRAY, and Co., 46, King William-street, London-bridge, and may be obtained of most ironmongers. The Improved Patent Ventilating Stove, which is strongly recommended, may also be seen at the above establishment. Prospectuses, &c., forwarded, post free.

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(PHILIP'S), 39, JAMES SQUARE, EDINBURGH, immediately behind the Register Office.

The ALBION is a large, elegantly-furnished, first-class hotel, situated central, quiet, and airy. Only three minutes' walk from the Railway Terminus.

TARIFF OF CHARGES:—Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Dinner, 2s.; Tea, 1s. 3d.; Servants, 1s. per day.

INFANT CARRIAGE WORKS.

T. TROTMAN, Inventor and Maker of the Patent Registered Infant's Safety Promenade, and Patent Registered Safety Scroll Guard for back of Infant's Carriage, High-street, Camden-town, and Baker-street Carriage Bazaar, Portman square, London.

It used to be in days of yore,
The servant had the child to draw
Came dragging it behind;
But now behold the darling's joy,
Mamma can walk with girl and boy,
Propelling them before.

Camden Infant's Carriage Works, High-street, Camden-town.

PATRONISED BY HER MAJESTY.

C. BURTON, Inventor of PATENT

PERAMBULATORS, for Adults, Children, Invalids, and Commercial Purposes, propelled by the slightest effort. Also C. Burton's Patent Two Guinea Perambulators for the Million. Country and Shipping Orders. Illustrated Circulars. The Trade supplied.

Offices, 487, New Oxford-street. Factory, Bury-place.

Caution.—To avoid unprincipled and dangerous imitations, look for Burton's Patent Label on each carriage.

ESTABLISHED 1726.—CHAPLIN AND

LAMBERT.—TALLOW MELTERS, CANDLE AND SOAP MANUFACTURERS, OIL, and ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, beg to inform their numerous friends and others who are about to lay in their winter's stock, that every article supplied at their Establishment is of first-rate quality, and charged at the lowest remunerative price. A list of articles, with prices annexed, sent, post free, on application. Orders, with remittances, promptly executed, and delivered at any of the Metropolitan Railway Stations.

C. and L. particularly recommend their

TOWN TALLOW-MADE CANDLES.

Price's and Palmer's Composite and Metallic Candles, at Manufacturers' Prices.

89 and 90, LEATHER-LANE, HOLBORN, LONDON.

FUTVOYE'S WEDDING and BIRTH-

DAY PRESENTS.—It would be impossible to enumerate the enormous variety of articles, both valuable and inexpensive, which may be inspected daily at this Establishment. All goods marked in plain figures. Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.

It may be well to state that all visitors to this magnificent establishment will meet with a polite reception whether purchasers or otherwise.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 472.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

NAT. NONCON'S MONOLOGUES.

BURIAL SUPERSTITIONS.

FOR my part—no doubt, from want of a vivid imagination—I have never succeeded in getting up more than a very moderate interest in regard to the disposal of my body after death. I can understand that anticipated sympathy with the feelings of surviving friends which prompts a man, before his decease, to choose a spot for burial, the retirement and the natural beauty of which serve to tone down the more revolting aspects of death, and to suggest to the living mourner associations of calm repose rather than of hideous decay. I can respect that kindly forethought which seeks, even beyond the limits of personal life, to minister alleviation to the lacerated feelings of those whom one is compelled to leave behind him. But I cannot profess to care, on my own account, what may be the disposition of this tabernacle of clay, after the spirit which now inhabits it shall have winged its flight. Whether it shall be honoured with what is called "Christian burial," or frittered away by dissection—whether it shall be laid in a damp grave or a dry one—whether it shall be committed to the keeping of earth or ocean, burned to ashes or embalmed for ages, carried to its last home in pomp or in quiet, covered by a monument or left in glorious obscurity—never gives me the least concern. All the ceremonial observances connected with sepulture are superstitious, or, at least, out of place, which spring from the notion that they can affect the state of the dead. Funereal rites should contemplate the edification or consolation of survivors, or they degenerate into something worse than useless.

I know of nothing more affecting, nothing more pitiful, than the perversion by priestcraft of the natural sentiment of affectionate veneration which, in all ages, and in every country, man is disposed to pay to the mortal remains of his fellow-man. I can scarcely conceive a greater outrage on Christianity than the sacerdotal officiousness which, under its name, has planted itself before the narrow portal of the tomb, and claimed a sort of guardianship over the repose of the dead. No doubt, the moment of committing the ashes of humanity to their kindred dust is well fitted for religious meditation, and, in such a season of trial, no cordial can be administered to sinking spirits like the truths of the gospel of immortality. That our rites of sepulture, therefore, should from the earliest times of the Christian Church, have been associated with a religious service, is not only natural, but eminently fitting. Nor, all things considered, is it surprising that the conduct of that service should have speedily fallen into the exclusive hands of the clergy. But our burial usages have gone far beyond this—and superstitions which seem to have been invented for the sole purpose of giving increased importance to the priesthood, still retain such a tenacious hold upon us, as to render our whole funereal economy a disgrace to the age in which we live, and, in some instances, a positive obstruction to the commonest and most necessary sanitary arrangements.

What, for example, can be more unseemly, what more preposterously absurd, than that our new cemeteries should be divided into two equal or un-

equal portions, one of which is to be consecrated, the other not? Who can fail to perceive that this puerile distinction is made, not with a view to the effect it may have upon the comfort or profit of survivors, but to some vague benefit it is supposed to confer upon the dead? If the act of consecration were merely the formal setting apart, under religious sanctions, of a certain area of land, to be used, thenceforth, for no other purpose than the burial of the dead, one might understand it—but why, in that case, should the consecration be confined to one portion only?—and why, within the limits of that consecrated portion, should the Church-of-England clergyman alone be allowed to officiate? No, no! the episcopal consecration is believed to be needed, not so much to protect the homes of the deceased from the violation of reckless men, as to connect the dead with the promise and hope of a future resurrection. It is on this account that what is called "Christian burial" is denied to the unbaptized, and it is for this reason that the act of consecration is never suffered to extend over that portion of the ground which is appropriated to Dissenters. They are left to the uncovenanted mercy of God, and their last resting-place cannot be included in a bishop's blessing.

We might well have hoped, we might reasonably have expected, that whatever the religious distinctions kept up amongst living men, no such distinctions need attach to mouldering corpses. Soul may contaminate soul by too frequent and close a contact, and one sinner may make many. But in the grave, proximity establishes no connexion but that of dust to dust, and the saint and the infidel may lay side by side, or, rather, their crumbling tenements may fall into contiguous or common ruin, without mischief or advantage to either. The laws of decomposition will not spare even the bishop's remains, and a few years will suffice to assimilate them to the soil over which he has pronounced, or from which he has withheld, his benediction. And yet, when a proposal was made in the House of Commons a session or two back, that every new parochial graveyard should be equally available, in any part of it, to all comers, and that one chapel should suffice for the religious services of all denominations, it was dismissed as too revolutionary for serious discussion. The national church will not drop its exclusive pretensions even in the region of the shadow of death.

The Bishop of Carlisle has lately given a more marked expression to the sectarian superstitiousness of his Church than some of his brethren have deemed consistent with prudence. He has refused to consecrate any portion of a new cemetery until a wall, (to extend two feet beneath the surface, and four above it) has been built between the part to be consecrated, and that to be left unconsecrated. A broad gravel walk between the two is not sufficiently definite. Who knows but that some influence resulting from his episcopal benediction might not, but for a wall, percolate through the soil, and give to the corpse of the nearest buried Nonconformist undesigned help to a glorious resurrection? Does episcopal virtue diffuse itself according to any well understood laws? Query, if it takes a wall of four feet in height above, and two feet in depth below the surface, to stop a bishop's blessing from going further than he intended, what should be its thickness? Is one material a better non-conductor than another—stone than brick—or brass than turf? How long does the charm retain its potency? Does it affect the ground only, or does it penetrate the coffin? The bishop's resolution suggests a shoal of similar inquiries equally pertinent and ludicrous. Why, I marvel that any English gentleman could hear the proposal without resenting it as an insult to their understandings. It reflects scarcely more discredit upon the Bishop of Carlisle, than it does upon those who esteem the Bishop of Carlisle's consecration worth a doit. So long as there is superstition enough among our countrymen to value burial in consecrated earth above burial in ground unblest, so long will priests, in silk and lawn, make them feel the weight of intellectual slavery, and prove, some of them at least, very Legrees in sacerdotal caprice and tyranny.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

The bishops are but measures of the remaining superstitions of the age. Why do they not employ the thumbscrew and the iron boot, as of yore? Simply because the advanced feeling of the age will not permit them. Why do they play with impunity such pranks as that of the Bishop of Carlisle? Because, unfortunately, the ignoble bondage of the laity in these days consents to tolerate them.

Or, say that the Bishop of Carlisle's demand was meant rather to rebuke the living, than to shield the dead, and had a more direct bearing upon what is going on above ground, than upon changes taking place beneath. This only makes him a dastard instead of a dotard. For what can be more dastardly in a spiritual leader, than a deliberate effort to perpetuate the appearance of a religious distinction, when, in reality, it has ceased to exist? What more dastardly than to sow seeds of dissension among mourners, and make people feel that the grave itself will not be permitted to restore equality between those whom priests have taught to account inferior and superior? The Pharisee who, in his lifetime, draws up himself in all the stiff dignity of conscious acceptance by Heaven, and who snubs the poor Publican with his pompous "stand by, for I am holier than thou," is a marvel of meekness and charity, compared with the prelate who says, "Build me up a wall between the dead of my church, and the dead of yours, that all the world may mark the difference between the sacred and the profane." And this man is a Christian bishop, forsooth! having the oversight of Christian ministers. Talk of fanaticism as a characteristic of Nonconformity! Why the fanaticism of this bishop beggars in intensity that of the fiercest unendowed sectarian, and is besides, cold-blooded, calculating, and cruel as prelatial fanaticism can well be. But Churchmen, in general, look on, and are only a little ashamed. They think the wall unnecessary, indeed, especially as it cannot be made conducive to the ornamental—and they venture to hint that it would be an outrage upon Dissenters, altogether uncalled for where there is a broad gravel walk—but it is plain, from the little comment the affair has provoked, that the bishop's behaviour is not severely thought of.

Were a law passed enjoining, in certain cases of crime, the mutilation of the corpse of the offender after the execution against him of the extreme penalty of death, the country would ring with a shout of horror at the revival of such detestable barbarity. Ah! but we allow to bishops a measure of savage vindictiveness which we should be shocked at in a judge. No doubt, in the one case, equally as in the other, the excuse would be pleaded that the severity was intended rather to warn the living, than to do despite to the departed. But where the common sentiments of humanity have not been drugged to torpor by priestly suggestions, the excuse would not avail. It is only within the precincts of the Church that the barbarities of darker ages can linger, and find respect. It is there only, where the spirit should be one of tenderness and love, that we tolerate the ruthlessness of an Inquisitor visiting the sins of the living upon the dead. My blood boils, not so much that a bishop could be found to insist on this proposal, as that my countrymen could receive it without a universal hiss of shame.

After all, I suspect, this consecration business, and the excessive importance attached to the due clerical performance of funereal rites, are but a sham kept up to give an artificial elevation to the status of the national clergy, and, possibly, to preserve a somewhat ample source of fees. I have remarked that, for many years past, the main difficulty in the way of extramural interments has been interposed by episcopal dread lest the parochial clergyman should lose something of his exclusiveness, and be compelled to sacrifice a part of his burial fees upon the altar of sanitary improvement. If our bishops were compelled to consecrate every graveyard opened under the sanction of civil authority, and to perform the duty gratuitously, I confess to my

belief that they would be far less prone to cry up the peculiar virtue of that rite. For, even now, do they dare to insinuate that the bodies of those members of their Church who fall in battle, or are drowned in the sea, and which cannot, therefore, enjoy the advantage of repose in a spot blessed by prelatical lips, are more surely connected with the promise of a resurrection, than the remains of such as are consigned to the parochial church-yard? Has any dignitary yet bethought him of consecrating the ocean? Has any occupant of the bench deemed it necessary to follow the army to the Crimea to utter his benediction over the last resting place of our soldiers? Or will any one of them get up and tell the numerous families whom war has bereaved, that they are to be pitied because the bodies of the slain have been committed to an unconsecrated soil? They know better. They know that indignant sorrow and sympathy would everywhere rise up and declare the absence of the consecrating rite to signify not a button. But then abroad, they can gain nothing by distinguishing between Churchmen and Dissenter, and consecration, even if performed, would confer no exclusive privilege, and would bring no fees. It is only at home that the necessity of the rite is insisted upon—and, it is insisted upon here as one means of making our sentiment of reverence for the dead, subservient to the exclusive pretensions, and the pecuniary resources, of our State-authorized clergy.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS IN AUSTRALIA.

One of the clauses of the new Constituent Act of Victoria, which has been sent to this country for her Majesty's approval and the confirmation of Parliament, actually appropriates £50,000 a-year out of the provincial revenue for ecclesiastical purposes. A memorial to the Queen against this monstrous provision has also arrived from Melbourne, with 11,221 signatures attached to it. The memorialists complain of the clause in question, as enacted by a Legislative Council which, from its constitution, did not represent the people of Victoria, and declare that but for the large number of Government nominees in that body, the proposition would have been rejected by a large majority. They pray that the question may be referred to the decision of the Legislative bodies really representing the people who are to be elected on the Royal assent being given to the Constituent Act generally. A correspondent of the *Patriot* distinctly states that some of the most zealous advocates of this provision for ecclesiastical purposes are personally irreligious men; and that its friends sought to guard against all danger of its being repealed by a motion to make it unalterable, except by a majority of two-thirds of the future Council; but that on this point they were beaten on the third reading. It is intended to bring this act of extravagant injustice before the attention of Parliament in its next session, and to move that the clause containing it be rejected. If there is a single colony where the inhabitants have the means of supporting well their religious teachers and institutions, it is this *El Dorado* of Victoria. This is so apparent that the Bishop of Melbourne himself is ready to forego all State-aid for the Church over which he presides, rather than share in the indiscriminate endowment which the clause contemplates. The same spirit animates other colonial prelates. The Bishop of Tasmania lately delivered a speech in which he alluded to support of the Church by the State as the nurture required only during a state of infancy, adding—

No one, who thoughtfully surveyed the aspect of the times, could conceal from himself the fact, that when the question of all cessation of State-pay had once been mooted, its answer in the affirmative was only a matter of time. He believed it would not be long before the State would say to us, "We have thus far provided for you; we have cheerfully borne the burden of your religious instruction for these many years; we think that you are now able to make provision for yourselves; and we give you fair notice, that, at no distant period, all payments from the State will gradually cease." Would such an intimation be unjust or unreasonable? He ventured to say, for his own Church—with which alone he had to do, and in whose concerns alone he desired to interfere—No; most distinctly, No.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* commends the entire speech of this admirable Prelate to the candid consideration of every intelligent member of the Church of England, in New South Wales, as well as Van Diemen's Land; and declares that in the former colony there is rapidly growing up an objection to all State endowments of religion. This, he says, is no longer confined to the Independents, who have uniformly repudiated everything of the kind as unscriptural; but

We refer to those who object to endowment, partly on the ground of the practical incongruities inseparable from its equitable distribution, or from the mode in which it is distributed in fact, and partly on the ground that it is rather a hindrance than a help to the great work which all earnest Christians have deeply at heart. They are ready, therefore, to relinquish at once whatever of endowment may appertain to their own communions, and to co-operate in any seemingly effort for putting an entire end to the system. This spirit of self-sacrifice has already produced fruit, and bids fair to produce more abundantly. It is understood that in Sydney the Wesleyans have, to a certain extent, if not altogether, given up their share of endowment, and that many of that denomination would rejoice to see it relinquished in every place, and without reservation or delay. We have recently seen that the portion of the Presbyterian body holding endowments have also signified their readiness to give it up; and, in connexion with this movement, we may advert to the significant fact, that since the arrival in the colony of several additional ministers for the Free Church, the "Sustentation Fund," upon which they were immedi-

ately placed for the means of subsistence, has actually increased in a greater ratio than the new charge upon it required, yielding a larger dividend per head than it yielded before.

We can only add to these proofs of an increasing spirit of self-reliance in the colonies, that in Victoria the Independents and Baptists have steadily refused to participate in the grants for religious purposes, while it is stated that a vast majority of the Wesleyans, two-thirds of the Presbyterians, many of the Roman Catholics, and not a few Episcopalians, are opposed to the projected provision for ecclesiastical purposes in that colony. In South Australia grants for these objects are happily abolished.—*Leeds Mercury*

THE DIVISIONS IN THE CHURCH.—A large number of the High-Church party have determined on seceding from the Church of England, in the event of the proceedings now pending against Archdeacon Denison terminating unfavourably to that gentleman.—*Cambridge Independent*.

ANOTHER CASE OF EPISCOPAL BIGOTRY.—In their estimate of the supreme virtues of consecration the Bishops of London and Carlisle are not alone. A meeting of the Stamford Burial Board was held lately, when the plans for the new cemetery were examined. It appeared that, after the hearse shall have brought the bodies to the Dissenters' chapel, they would require to "pass—empty—on to the consecrated part of the ground, in order to turn. A clerical member of the board stated that, unless this was altered, the Bishop (Lincoln) would refuse to consecrate!!

ATTEMPTED EXCLUSION OF THE "NONCON." FROM A READING ROOM.—In the populous village of Levensholme, between Manchester and Stockport, there has been erected, in addition to a Roman Catholic "station" and a Church of England "school-church," a Mechanics' Institution. Among the papers laid on the table of the reading-room is the *Nonconformist*, some recent articles in which so excited the curate in charge of the "school-church" that he made to the committee a written "suggestion" for its exclusion, and canvassed the subscribers in support of his motion. His influence could, however, procure only three signatures, and the committee unanimously rejected the recommendation. The curate, will, therefore, continue to have an opportunity of listening to the *Noncon*, "monologues."—*From a Correspondent*.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. J. POTTS OF NEWCASTLE.—A number of gentlemen connected with the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society met in the vestry of Bewick-street Chapel, on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of presenting to their secretary, Mr. James Potts, a silver mounted inkstand and tray as an expression of their esteem and acknowledgment of his devoted and gratuitous efforts to make the society efficient for the purpose of its existence. The Rev. James Pringle occupied the chair, and in a speech, most appropriate to the occasion and interesting in itself, presented the testimonial. In returning thanks Mr. Potts reviewed the history of the society for 14 years, specially noticing the part it had taken in various national and local questions in which the freedom of religion had been involved. The chairman and Mr. Banks, two of the ablest and most consistent Nonconformists of the town, bore testimony to the untiring zeal and usefulness of Mr. Potts. Mr. Henry Angus (town councillor), and Mr. H. A. Wilkinson bore similar testimony, while every one in the room felt that the present "was well deserved." On the tray was the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. James Potts, by the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society, as a token of personal esteem and gratitude for his zealous and efficient services as their secretary. November 9, 1864."

SITTINGS IN PLACES OF WORSHIP.—The total sittings in all places of worship in England and Wales in 1861 were 5,082,450. Supposing the average rate of increase in all denominations had been the same as in the Church of England, say 30.6 per cent., the total of sittings would have been 6,844,129, or 3,861,678 less than it now is, giving only accommodation for 38 per cent. of the present population, instead of 57 per cent., as shown in the tables; or, more pointedly stated, two-thirds only of its present amount. The average provision for religious worship in 1801 and 1861 respectively being nearly identical, it follows, that the other religious denominations have filled up the enormous void of nearly three millions of sittings, left unprovided by the Church of England, a fact the more significant, when coupled with this other fact, that, in 1801, these bodies fell short by one-fourth of the numbers of the Established Church; the latter providing at that date 80.8 per cent. of the total provision, and the former only 19.2! Or, as the case may be thus put—the total number of sittings added since 1801 being 5,175,247, of which 3,927,818, or 75.9 per cent. have been provided by all other denominations, and 1,248,834, or 24.1 per cent. by the Church of England, it follows, that the amount of provision made for religious worship by each was in the *inverse ratio* of their numbers in 1801; the Church of England being then in possession of 80.8 per cent. of the sittings, and have added since only 24.1 per cent.; while all other denominations have added 75.9 per cent., although possessing in 1801 only 19.2 per cent. of the accommodation. The smaller body has, therefore, discharged the obligation resting on the larger one. One inevitable result of this change of duties is, that the proportion of the Church of England community to all others is correspondingly affected, which constitutes the third great fact patent in the preceding figures. That church, taking its proportion of sittings—to all sittings—as the measure of its strength throughout England and Wales in 1801, comprised in round numbers four-fifths of the whole population; it now comprises little more than one-half.—*Voluntaryism in England and Wales*.

Religious Intelligence.

ROADE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The Rev. W. Sutton, late of Bythorn, has accepted a very cordial invitation from the church and congregation in this village, and has entered on his new duties with very pleasing prospects of usefulness.

WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury has recently accepted the office of president of the Weekly Tract Society, and Mr. Karshaw, M.P., who has ably filled that post for some years past will now act as one of the vice presidents of that institution.

HARTSHILL.—On Monday evening, Nov. 6, services were held in the Independent Chapel, Hartshill, for the purpose of introducing the Rev. Thomas Hall, late of Rugeley, to the pastorate of that church, a sphere of labour upon which he enters with every prospect of success. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. John Sibree, of Coventry; the Rev. J. Button, of Kenilworth; the Rev. George Eastace, of Nuneaton; the Rev. Samuel Dyll, of Matlock; the pastor of the church; the Rev. Mr. Johns, of Great Haywood; and A. Taylor, Esq., of Coventry. A social tea-meeting was held previously in the schoolroom, to which about 150 sat down.

DUNSTABLE.—On Thursday, November 9, the services connected with the recognition of the Rev. James Lyon, as pastor of the recently formed Independent Church in Dunstable, Bedfordshire, were held as follows:—In the afternoon the introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. William Alliot, of Bedford; the questions were proposed by the Rev. Robert Robinson, of Luton; and the recognition prayer was offered by the Rev. John Harris, of St. Albans. In the evening a united charge to the pastor and the people was preached by the Rev. Dr. Morrison, of London; at each of these services a large and deeply interested audience were present. Tea was provided at the close of the afternoon service of which the friends partook, after which several short but animated speeches were delivered.

HATFIELD HERTS—PARK-STREET CHAPEL.—The ordination of Mr. Samuel Bird took place on Tuesday, Nov. 7, when the Rev. J. B. Catlow, of Hounslow, commenced the service by reading and prayers; the Rev. John M. Charlton, M.A., of Tottenham, delivered an introductory discourse; the Rev. John Harris, of St. Albans, asked the usual questions; the Rev. J. George, of Waltham, offered the ordination prayer; after which the Rev. John Howard Hinton, A.M., of Devonshire-square, gave a most suitable and impressive charge to Mr. Bird. Immediately after the afternoon service a numerous gathering of ministers and friends from London and the neighbouring towns took tea together in the chapel; and the interesting and important services of the day were closed by a most faithful sermon to the people by the Rev. John Branch, of London.

SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—A series of very interesting services was held throughout the summer, on Friday evenings, at Mr. May's saw-mill, Acorn Wharf, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road. Ministers of different denominations kindly gave their aid in conducting the meetings, and the large room in the mill, fitted up for the purpose, and capable of containing about 400 persons, was often well filled. Mr. May's sole object is to afford opportunity for the preaching of the Gospel to working men and their families, who too often feel indisposed to attend regular places of worship. No subscription for any purpose are required. The design of this paragraph is not, therefore, to obtain pecuniary assistance, but to enlist the practical sympathy of Christian ministers who are well-known and popular lecturers and friends of the working classes. A second series will be commenced in the Spring, the room being too cold for occupation in the winter. Mr. May will be glad to hear from ministers of standing and influence who will volunteer to engage in the forthcoming series; and promises to study in every respect the convenience of those who are willing thus to aid him in a good work.

PRESENTATION OF A PORTRAIT TO THE REV. DR. GODWIN.—An interesting meeting took place in the Tuning Room, at St. George's Hall, Bradford, on Monday week, on the occasion of presenting to the Rev. Dr. Godwin an admirable portrait of himself, executed by Mr. Bird, of Bradford. The assembly comprised members of various religious denominations, met to do honour to this venerable minister of the Gospel, who has laboured with great success, not only in advancing the cause of the Redeemer's kingdom, but also in the various philanthropic and social movements of the last half century. Amongst the party were Samuel Smith, Esq., the mayor, Robert Milligan, Esq., M.P., Mr. Ald. Murgatroyd, Mr. Ald. Beaumont, Mr. Ald. Brown; Revs. Dr. Aoworth, W. Scott, T. Scales, H. Dowson, J. G. Miall, J. P. Chown, H. B. Creyke, S. G. Green, J. B. French; S. Laycock, Esq. There were also several ladies present. The portrait, admirable and life-like, was placed at the upper end of the room. Robt. Milligan, Esq., M.P., was called to the chair. They had met to pay a well-merited compliment and to present a token of their regard to their esteemed friend the Rev. Dr. Godwin. Mr. Byles gave a history of that meeting, and in doing so read the head of a subscription which had been originated for the present portrait. The Chairman then called upon several gentlemen present to address the meeting, and Mr. Kenion, Mr. Ald. Beaumont, the Mayor, Rev. W. Scott, Rev. T. Scales, and Mr. Alderman Murgatroyd respectively addressed the meeting, speaking in high and complimentary terms of the venerable Doctor's noble efforts in the cause of Parliamentary reform, negro emancipation, the diffusion of knowledge, and of sound religious truth. The Chairman then rose, and addressing Dr. Godwin, said—My

esteemed friend, Dr. Godwin, I have very great pleasure, I assure you, and I esteem it a very high honour, to have the privilege of presenting for your acceptance this portrait of yourself, painted by our townsman, Mr. Bird, and which I think does him very great credit. My dear Sir, this work of art is presented to you in the name and on behalf of a large number of your fellow townsman, as a token of their esteem and regard of your person and character. I hope it may descend as an heirloom in your family for many generations. I hope, dear Sir, that your valuable life may be spared for many years, and that you may be enabled, as heretofore, by your active aid and wise counsels still further to benefit your fellow-men. (Prolonged applause.) The Rev. Dr. Godwin accepted the beautiful token of regard in an affectionate and appropriate address, in which he reviewed the principal circumstances of his useful and valuable career, especially in connexion with Bradford. His closing remarks were as follows:—Rejoiced I am to meet them on any occasion, and especially on an occasion like this. I am sure that that man must be very unsuspicious of feeling who could hear unmoved all the kind expressions of persons of different denominations which I have heard this morning. I cannot respond to them in words—my heart responds to them. I beg to close, Sir, by saying that I shall, as has been intimated, take this picture and place it as an heirloom in my family, wishing that it may be transmitted to my descendants as a memorial of this great principle and of this important fact,—that a man who may start in life without high connections, without position, without wealth, may, by patient persevering assiduity, with enterprise and activity, and conscientious integrity, even with moderate abilities, be enabled to accomplish some amount of good, conciliate the regards of his fellow-townsmen, and receive at their hands such an expression of their esteem and approbation as I have this day received." Mr. S. Bottomley suggested that the portrait should be engraved, and the Mayor said that an enterprising publisher would be found to take the risk, for the popularity of Dr. Godwin was such that a large and rapid sale would be the result, not only in Bradford, but in many other places throughout the country. Thanks were voted to the St. George's Hall Company for the free use of the room, and also to the Hon. Chairman for his valuable services on this interesting occasion. The meeting then separated.

Correspondence.

THE BAPTIST NEWSPAPER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As an admiring subscriber to your paper, and as a Baptist who had nothing to do with the peternity of the interesting stranger who is expected, allow me space for a few words of comment on the sentence which you and your correspondents have passed upon him before his nativity.

1. It says nothing against his being wanted in the world, that "A Baptist" is opposed to his appearing; because there never has been any effort put forth to consolidate the strength and increase the efficiency of the denomination, but many a Baptist has entered his caveat against it.

2. The vaticination about "the tomb of all the Capulets" is always easy, but not always true. Where, Sir, would your own intellectual progeny be if each prophet of evil had been infallible? If the coming one be "a proper child," he will live without begging leave to do so; and although, as befits his lineage, he will lack all priestly chrism, I trust he will not lack earnest and honourable sponsors. But if he must die, and go to said "tomb," he will at any rate repose with the illustrious dead.

3. You do not read the "signs of the times" favourably for the Baptist bantling. May I suggest the possibility, that your horoscope is adjusted too nicely to the "dim religious light" of London? London is not England, and pre-eminently not to Baptists. To no small number of us it will be a token for good, that the child of our hopes will inhale a more bracing air than the metropolitan. If you think the signs of the times indicate an approaching absorption of the Baptists into the Congregational body, I believe you are quite mistaken. The members of our churches generally have bought the truth too dearly to sell it so cheaply. The signs of the times, as I apprehend them, require from us a clearer and more unequivocal testimony than ever before. The baptismal controversy grows in urgency and significance. Neither of the parties concerned in it can be quiescent. Perplexed and anxious inquirers will not suffer it. With not a few of our people, also, the most obviously scriptural basis of Nonconformity is the doctrine of baptism; and when the obstacle which this involves is fairly surmounted, they find but small impediments in their way to the church porch. Hence it may come to pass, that most of our ministers who renounce their baptism enter the Establishment. Moreover, will not Pedobaptists and Antipedobaptists augment their combined power by separate, well-principled action, rather than by a formal union, based on sinister reciprocal concessions respecting one of the ordinances of Christ? Would not such self-inflicted local paralysis creep over our entire character, producing universal weakness and indifference? Self-conscious consistency is strength to the actor himself, and inspires high respect for him in the minds of observers. Trimmers are on both sides impotent. Let a Pedobaptist member of a Baptist church rise to speak in the Congregational Union, will he be heard with cordial respect? Would not an Abraham Booth or an Andrew Fuller (apart from their theological repute) be heard with more? Your own course, Sir, as a politician, is an argument against putting any truth *hors de combat* for the sake of having a clearer field. I hope the signs of the times portend disaster to all ecclesiastical schemes which do not allow the freest play to individual conscientiousness.

4. You appear to think it hardly credible, and not at all creditable, that we should demand a Mercury who can be nothing more than the domestic servant of the denomination. But we certainly need one, and can give him plenty to do in that capacity, even if nothing beyond it

should reward his enterprise. May the northern lads "be equal to the place!" As things now are, the various sections of the Baptist community have no intercommunication. Particular and General, Open-communicants and Strict, Missionary and Non-missionary, Collegiate and Anti-collegiate, we have no means of discussion, nor of friendly inquiry and appeal. No community has more questions of internal interest and importance to consider, and, if possible, readjusting; and without a newspaper we can never touch them with effect. Our magazines are sectional, both in circulation and character. A paper would circulate freely where they do not, and where they would be of little use if they did. A paper, first or last, we must have; and I trust we are in a fair way to get it forthwith. W. B.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your paper of the 1st, you inserted an extract from the *Baptist Magazine*, condemnatory of the projected Baptist Newspaper; and again on the 8th a long letter signed "A Baptist," supported by a leader of your own to the same purport. Being little more than a looker-on in the business (for I merely contribute my name to a recommendation of the object, and an insignificant note towards the necessary funds) I can claim, so far as direct connection is concerned, a tolerably impartial position. Permit me therefore to express my regret that you should have taken up the subject at all. The younger portion of the Baptist denomination are very generally cordial supporters of your paper and its principles, but they also extensively wish for a denominational weekly organ, as do most of the respected seniors; and the *sans-douleur* of Mr. Storer was really all that was needed, of warning, without our much esteemed brother of the *Nonconformist* echoing his kind forebodings.

Allow me to observe that there is much misconception amongst the three opponents of the proposed paper on one important point; the gentlemen who originate it are well known to be as much opposed to "sectarianism" as desirous to serve their denomination. Even in the *Nonconformist* a strong bias towards a peculiar school of theology is manifest enough, yet its esteemed editor would justly repudiate the charge of sectarianism, while he conducts it in its present spirit. We feel confident that there are other editors imbued with the same Catholic feeling, and we know that the one at present selected is fully competent to distinguish between "sectarianism" and denominationalism. He will as carefully avoid divisions among brethren, as endeavour in every way to increase the Christian efficiency of the religious body to which he belongs.

We acknowledge with pleasure that you have always dealt as fairly with Baptists as with your own denomination; Baptists have on the other hand been, perhaps, the chief supporters of your journal. I have at least been struck by the comparative large number of Independents who, I am sorry to say, shrug their shoulders at the mention of the *Nonconformist*, and the small number of Baptists who imitate their example. We want, however, to do what we could not think of asking from you. We think in opposition to "A Baptist," that the Independent, Wesleyan, and Church newspapers have materially served the Christian bodies they represent; but we hope, may, we may say we are sure, that the pages of the forthcoming journal will never be polluted with the sectarianism, dogmatism, and even bullying language, of some of the journals referred to. Possibly our opponents may be partly excused in their fears by what they have seen; we ought not, however, to be obliged to assure "A Baptist" that his dreams of the gentlemen referred to compelling him to "bid farewell to congregational freedom" are so much pure declamation.

The commercial part of the question may safely be left to those who contribute; every one of them, should the attempt fail, will not regret a small sacrifice for an object which they justly deem of great importance. The *Baptist Magazine*, singularly enough, endeavours to prevent advertisers using the pages of the new journal, by arguments which would equally deter them from its own. The truth is, I conceive that there is a fair chance of ultimate commercial success, and no one knows better than the Editor of the *Nonconformist* that the majority of Liberal and Dissenting papers have been originated by some willing sacrifice on the part of their first promoters. If they have but succeeded in aiding their great cause they have had their reward. I believe, however, the gentleman active in this matter hope better things than these; and I can testify from experience, that should it be a commercial failure, not one subscriber will accuse the publisher of having neglected any part of his duty.

That the Baptists are not strong enough to support a paper is an assumption which I trust they will soon practically refuse; if they do, it will go far to prove that its projectors have not "mistaken the signs of the times," and that there is a necessity for a Baptist paper. It may render very great service to all our institutions. It may publish information concerning them more fully, and yet in less heavy style than is ordinarily found in our magazines; it may serve for speedier as well as fuller communication with the denomination, on their approaching and past anniversaries; it may facilitate the kindly and Christian discussion of denominational business; and in these and other ways may aid all our institutions; cherishing at the same time that spirit of freedom which so thoroughly pervades our body, and which will bear no dictation whatever banner an editor may hoist.

I may also be pardoned if I express my conviction, that amongst Anti-state-churchmen, in addition to all the ground taken by Pedobaptist editors, we have ground of our own which ought to be occupied, and to be understood by the public. Baptists were the first Anti-state-churchmen in England, and on the continent too; and so far from their being a particle of truth in the declamation of "A Baptist," about our dividing the great Anti-state-church party, we shall be most hearty co-operators with it—in fact, only a more advanced corps of the same body. We shall be found, assuredly, as we have ever been, foremost in that battle; but we shall fight it best with the unfettered use of our hereditary weapons.

It may be naturally felt by some, though a very minor consideration, that we are not fairly before the great British public. The tone of thinking on all social, political, and even denominational subjects, of those bodies which have a respectable weekly organ is pretty well known: the sect which entombs itself (not with the Capulets, whom our truly original "Baptist" refers to, but in the pages of a religious periodical) must expect to remain obscure. Other journalists will never send for a copy of the *Baptist Magazine*, or its elder twin, the *Evangelical*. We shall be far better known, and more influential, if we have our

own organ than if we take lodgings with the sincerest friend of another denomination. In our own house those who do come to see us will at least see us at home, and will therefore see us more what we naturally are: we venture to think they will then not think the worse of us, but the contrary.

I might add very much more, having so much to reply to; but, with this excuse for the length of the present letter,

I remain, yours very respectfully,
FRANCIS CLOWES.

15, Cornwall-place, Holloway, Nov. 11.

MR. BRIGHT'S LETTER ON THE WAR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Will you permit one word of friendly remonstrance, in reference to an expression in the last *Nonconformist* respecting Mr. Bright's letter on the war. The expression is this:—"There are not a few who heartily agree in this severe condemnation of the past, and yet can imagine sentiments more appropriate to the present, and counsel that might help to redeem the future." These few words coming from the *Nonconformist* are much less insignificant than they may at first seem; for their evident tendency, though perhaps such was not your intention, is to counteract any practical effect upon public opinion which Mr. Bright's most courageous and masterly letter, may be adapted to produce, by intimating, that while correct in the main, as to the facts and reasoning, it is nevertheless an indiscreet or untimely production. I cannot of course, tell what "sentiments" you would deem "more appropriate to the present," than those put forth by Mr. Bright. But you surely, cannot mean to lend countenance to the monstrous maxim, that when a nation has once committed itself to a criminal course, (and surely an unnecessary war is one of the greatest crimes which a nation can fall into), honour and patriotism demand that we should vigorously persevere in that course, despite its criminality, until we are triumphant. Neither can you mean to intimate, that because our confession of the truth may reach our enemy's ear, it is our duty to suppress the truth or to connive at the deception of the public mind by systematic misrepresentations of the truth. If Mr. Bright believes that we have been involved in this war, by the grossest errors of policy in the past, and if you "heartily agree" in this view, in the name of all truth and right, what "sentiments can be more appropriate" from his pen and from yours, than an acknowledgment of that error, and an attempt by setting the public mind right, to put a stop to the hideous massacre of human beings now going on in the Crimea? Is it not the true and safe principle for a nation, as well as an individual, when a sin has been committed, to confess and repent, and forsake that sin, and "do that which is lawful and right," whatever fear, or pride, or false shame, or the hope of honour and advantages may say to the contrary? Nay, as a more matter of policy, since you and I recognise that there is a God who ruleth in the kingdom of man, and that wrong must ever be followed by retribution, is it not the wiser plan, and the more patriotic, if we are convinced that the "past" course taken by our country, merits "severest condemnation," to cry aloud against it so as to save ourselves from persistence in that, which if evil, must bring in the end suffering and disgrace. Forgive my vehemence of expression. Most truly has Mr. Burke said, that "war suspends the rules of moral obligation," and this is true; not merely in reference to the operation of armies, but to the sentiments of the communities involved in war; and it is frightful to see how rapidly dishonest and immoral maxims are coming into vogue amongst us in consequence of this war. But the *Nonconformist* has, hitherto, honourably distinguished itself by its courageous adherence to high principle, even in the face of public opinion; and I feel jealous for its character, when I see anything like an approach to the substitution of the morality of policy and finesse for the morality of principle.

Yours respectfully,
R. ROBINSON.

MACAULAY'S CELEBRATED FIGURE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I resolved a twelve month ago to show the similarity of the two following extracts, but had entirely forgotten the subject till reminded of it by your remarks in the *Nonconformist* of the 1st instant.

Like thousands more I was very much struck with Mr. Macaulay's conception of a New Zealander standing on a broken arch of London-bridge and sketching the ruins of St. Paul's; but still I felt persuaded that I had read somewhere before something very nearly akin both in figure and phraseology. Far be it from me to charge Mr. M. with plagiarism; therefore, without note or comment, I shall, with your permission, give the two extracts referred to, and leave your readers to judge for themselves. They are as follows:—

"Reflecting" says Volney, "that if the places before me had once exhibited this animated picture: who, said I to myself, can assure me that their present desolation will not one day be the lot of our own country? Who knows but that here after some traveller like myself will sit down upon the banks of the Betas, the Thames, or the Zuyder Sea, where now, in the tumult of enjoyment, the heart and the eyes are too slow to take in the multitude of sensations; who knows but that he will sit down solitary amid silent ruins, and weep a people's inurned, and their greatness changed into an empty name?"—Volney, pp. 7, 8.

"She was great and respected," says Macaulay, "before the French had set foot on Britain, before the French had passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flourished at Antioch, when idols were still worshipped in the temple of Mecca, and the may still exist in undiminished vigour when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London-bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."—*Critical and Historical Essays*, &c. By T. B. Macaulay; vol. II. p. 123.

The similarity of the above passages, is very obvious. So much so, that when I pointed out the passages to one of Macaulay's greatest admirers, he at once perceived and acknowledged that they might be one and the same conception; but added; "But how artificial it becomes in the hands of the gifted Macaulay."

I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
W. O.

9, Denburn-terrace, Aberdeen, Nov. 8, 1854.

"Woman," says Judge Hurlbut, "is courted and wedded as an angel, and yet denied the dignity of a rational and moral being ever after."

Foreign and Colonial News.

SPAIN.

The formal meeting of the Cortes, by the Queen in person, took place on Wednesday the 8th instant. There had been a meeting on Tuesday, for some preliminary business; and a meeting which had been held the day before that, on the 6th instant, shows that grave events are anticipated by some parties who have the power of creating events. A circular was issued to the Democratic party, by Senor Ordax y Avecilla, a newly-elected deputy, a barrister and publicist of distinction. In this document he declared that the position was profoundly serious, and he called the party to a sublime duty: he warned them that there would be persons bent upon entrapping them into intrigues, "under the hypocritical guise of forms and ceremonies," and claiming to strip the assembly of its true importance. But, said the circular:—"If the Assembly, pursuant to the philosophical and political logic of the revolution, is to be constituent, it must be sovereign; and if it be sovereign, it must not have above it either rule, or prescription, or law, or any other power but that of its own conscience and the omnipotence of the people by whom it is elected."

The Democratic party, it is said, had endeavoured to prevent the Queen from being present at the opening; but Espartero sustained her determination to take her seat. The arrangements certainly were not of a kind to occasion alarm to the Liberals: the National Guards—who now number 200,000 in the kingdom, and outnumber the regular army in the proportion of four to one—shared with the regular troops the duty of keeping the line of the cortege as the Queen passed with the King Consort to the opening. The Queen's speech was as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I come to-day with greater pleasure than ever to open the Cortes of the nation, which places me in the midst of the chosen deputies of the people.

If on the 25th of July I recognized all the truth which I have confided without reserve to its nobleness and its patriotism, it is just that on this solemn occasion I should seize the opportunity to thank it for its admirable behaviour, as well as all those who have used their efforts to strengthen the new era of happiness and prosperity which was then inaugurated for our country.

I have remained faithful to what I promised on that day before God and the world; I have respected, as I shall ever continue to respect, the liberty and the rights of the nation. I have taken all pains to have shown my determination to develop its resources, and to realize its just aspirations. In ordaining and decreeing the fundamental law which hallows those rights and guarantees those interests, you, the esteemed representatives of the country, with your hands on your hearts, and your eyes fixed on your consciences, will come to close the abyss of strife and discord; your resolution will be a decision worthy of your nobleness, worthy of being accepted by your constituents, and worthy of being blessed and applauded by posterity.

Time can never efface the memory of recent events; but, if it be true that the heart beats and tears fill the eyes at the memory of misfortune, let us derive hence an example and a lesson for that new political life which is opening before you.

Perhaps we all have been deceived: for the future let all use every effort to succeed. Such is my full and perfect confidence that your patriotism and your endeavours be as great and as fruitful as the need of our beloved Spain demands; and, since its destinies have so often astonished Europe, make Europe admire you once more, when it beholds the edifying picture of a Queen who without hesitation has thrown herself into the arms of her people, and of a people which, while asserting its liberties, responds to the decisions of its Queen, and shows itself the bravest, the noblest, and most chivalrous nation in the world.

The ceremony, says the report, passed off amid the most profound tranquility.

The Spanish Government has given a reply to Lord Howden's request that the slave-trade shall be made piracy by land. The Government declines, on the ground that such a measure would excite discontent among the Cuban planters; but full powers have been given to Senor Jose Concha to stop the traffic in slaves. When he was formerly Captain-General of Cuba, he honestly and effectually carried out the treaties.

The *Gazette* of the 11th publishes a general amnesty granted by the Queen on the occasion of the opening of the Cortes.

General San Miguel has been chosen President of the Cortes. The Vice-Presidents chosen are MM. Madoz, Infante, and Dulce.

AMERICA.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* states that the British Government has determined to abandon all assertion of the Mosquito protectorate, as far as San Juan is concerned.

An abolition riot had occurred at Worcester, Massachusetts. On its being discovered that Mr. A. C. Bullman, who had been active on the occasion of the arrest of Sims and Burns, fugitive slaves, was stopping at one of the hotels, an attempt to assail Mr. Bullman was made, but the courage of the mob vanished at the sight of his fire-arms. A warrant on a charge of carrying concealed arms was got out against him. When he reached the railroad, a band of negroes set upon him, pelted, kicked, and beat him unmercifully.

A dreadful collision is reported as having occurred on the Great Western of Canada, with injury to nearly one hundred persons, either killed or wounded. One account states that it resulted in the death of 57 persons, and in the wounding of 41 others, nearly all severely. It occurred through the neglect of a watchman on the Great Western Railroad, near Chatham, on the Baptist Creek Flats, a passenger train running into a ballast train during a fog. Mr. Thomas F. Meagher, who was in the train, escaped uninjured. One locomotive was completely thrown over to the right, the express car thrown over, crushing the first

and second class cars into mere splinters, demolishing the next and making a wreck of the third car, and driving in the end of the fourth.

All the vessels that left Newfoundland in search of the Arctic's missing passengers have returned unsuccessful.

A majority of the American journals rejoice in the success of the Allies. Not all, however; and those connected with the Government are generally faint in their praise, waiting, no doubt, to take their tone from the *Washington Union*.

When the news of the battle of the Alma reached Quebec (Canada), the Parliament was adjourned on the motion of Sir Allen M'Nab, amid loud cheers, clapping of hands, &c.

As the elections approach, the aspect of politics become more and more turbid. Each week reveals a new set of candidates, pledged to support some particular crochets; but, in the midst of all, the sentiments of hostility to the Nebraska Bill remains unchanged. The enemies of that measure aim at making its repeal the condition of granting the annual appropriations, when they are strong enough to carry so ultra a measure. The Conservative section of the Whig party has at last openly seceded from the advocates of such a policy.—*Times New York Letter*.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Duke of Genoa is reported to be seriously ill; his chest, it is said, is affected.

The cholera broke out afresh at Athens on the 3rd inst. with considerable violence.

A project is on foot in France to raise a monument on the field of Agincourt to the Frenchmen who fell there.

Cholera has reappeared at Genoa, but not extensively. At Milan, Pavia, and other towns in Lombardy, it is on the increase.

Mademoiselle Cruvelli is about to reappear at the Paris Opera. She apologizes for her sudden absence, and blames somebody who had failed to deliver a message.

Mr. Soule has left Paris for Bordeaux en route for Spain. It appears that an American vessel now in that port will convey Mr. Soule, with as much pomp as possible, to Santander, and that he will thence continue his journey to Madrid, to resume his diplomatic duties.

The remains of Madame Sontag are reported to have been treated with great indignity. Her husband left Mexico soon after her death. Her body, in a coffin, was sent to Vera Cruz in carriers' carts, like an ordinary package; and at the beginning of October it was thrust into a deserted church outside the town, to await the consent of some captain to bring it to Europe.

Pierrard, the "trembleur," died lately at Lyons, upwards of ninety years old. Pierrard was a drummer in the Republican army; as drum-major he was present at the execution of Louis the Sixteenth, and had to direct his men to roll their drums, by order of Santerre, to prevent the King from making a speech on the scaffold. Every time that mournful event was referred to, Pierrard was seized with a trembling fit—hence his name of "the shaker."

THE MISSIONARY LIBEL CASE.

ABANDONMENT OF THE DEFENCE.

The hearing of the arbitration case—Tidman v. Ainslie—was resumed, and unexpectedly concluded, on Wednesday last.

The first witness called was Mr. Stacey, clerk in the Home department of the Mission-house. After deposing to his acquaintance with Mr. Davies, and with his handwriting, and denying that he possessed or had ever exercised the art of imitating any one's writing, he came to the event of November, 1845.

Mr. and Mrs. Davies, in 1845, had no settled place of abode in England; they used to travel about from place to place. I can state, from personal knowledge, that Mr. Davies directed his letters to Mrs. Davies at the Mission-house, where she used to call daily whilst she was in town. She very frequently read her letters at the Mission-house, and answered them from there. This she did in the waiting-room—a small side-room at the entrance to the house. On the morning of Tuesday, the 4th of November, 1845, I had occasion to go from my office into the waiting-room. I then found an open letter lying on the floor there. It was a sheet of note-paper folded in four times (describing), and lay near the entrance, by the door. I picked the letter up. There were some particular passages in it which struck my eye, and I read that part of the letter, to the termination of these passages, in the first instance.

Mr. Sergeant Wilkins: You saw there were particular passages which struck your eye—what was there to make them strike you?—Witness: They were very deeply under-scored.

Here the examination of the witness was interrupted, the presence of the defendant's counsel being required for important business in another court. On their return, after an absence of nearly an hour and a-half, Mr. Stacey's examination was continued. He deposed to recognising the letter as in Mr. Davies's handwriting, and its being addressed to Mrs. Davies—to showing it to his fellow clerk, Horley, and taking two copies of it. He continued:—

After taking the copies, I folded up the original letter in an envelope until Mrs. Davies should call at the Mission-house. I cannot state precisely the hour I found the letter, but I think it was between ten and eleven o'clock, as far as my recollection goes. I put "Mrs. Davies" on the envelope, in which I enclosed the original letter, and kept it for about an hour; and when Mrs. Davies called at the Mission house I placed it in her hands with two other letters, which came by the London delivery post. On the following morning Mr. Horley came to the office. He stayed there the whole day as usual. He intimated to me that he had met a friend who had advised him not to have anything to do with giving it up to Mr. Arundell. Mr. Arundell had been then absent about a fortnight, and remained absent about

a fortnight longer. When Mr. Horley told me he declined to have anything to do with the matter, I took my copy of the letter home, and put it away in a cash-box, where it remained for some years.

He mentioned the letter to his wife,—also, in 1849, to Mr. Barrett, of Royston, and to none else, until in December, 1850, he showed it to Dr. Tidman and Mr. Prout.

Mr. Sergeant Wilkins read a copy of the declaration made by witness, which set forth the circumstances respecting the finding of the letter, the copying of it, and the returning of it to Mrs. Davies. Counsel then asked witness—

Are the contents of that declaration true?

Witness: The contents of that declaration are perfectly true, upon my oath. I had not any conversation with Dr. Tidman on the subject at any time. Mr. Prout and I conversed about it many times. There was no animadversion on his part at first, but there was afterwards, and I felt regret myself. I felt ten times more regret that I did not place the original letter in the hands of the then acting secretary.

Cross-examined by Mr. E. James: I never copied any letter before or since. I never picked up any letter before this. I did not see Mrs. Davies before I picked it up. I picked up the letter about eleven o'clock. I had no evidence that Mrs. Davies was there that day but this open letter. I did not see her there that day. I read it and gave it to Horley to read. I think it was Horley suggested that we should make a copy of it. I said, "Yes. I never saw so filthy a letter in all my life." I copied it to hand it to Mr. Arundell. I determined to hand the copy to Mr. Arundell, and to give the original back to Mrs. Davies. I think she came about an hour afterwards. She read a portion of it, when I gave it to her and then folded it up. She read a few lines, and seemed pleased, with a smile upon her countenance. There were two or three other persons in the room at the time.

Mr. E. James: Call Mrs. Davies in.

Mrs. Davies appeared in court.

Mr. E. James: Is that the lady to whom you gave the letter?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. E. James: Is that the lady to whom you gave the letter with two others at the same time, and who, on reading it, folded up with a smile upon her countenance?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. E. James: Did she say nothing to you?—Witness: No.

Mr. E. James: What did you say to her?—Witness: I said to her, "Here is a letter which I believe belongs to you, Mrs. Davies." She put no question to me as to how I came by it.

It was the knowledge of the West Indian charges and the Greenwich letter being before a committee which induced him to show the letter, which—being denied, became itself the subject of a consultation. His copy of it was for some time lost.

I placed the copy of the letter in the hands of the committee, and did not see it for some time. Mr. Prout intimated that the letter could not be found. Horley's copy was also placed in the hands of the chairman. I never had the copy back in my possession since I made the declaration.

Arbitrator: How is this important?

Mr. Sergeant Wilkins: The truth is that it was supposed that the paper was put into a drawer, but on the drawer being searched it could not be found. However, when the drawer was taken out, the letter was found there.

Arbitrator: That would be important, if the letter were not forthcoming, but the letter being forthcoming it is not important.

Mr. E. James: In opening the case to the jury, Sir F. Thesiger stated that they believed that Mr. Davies had the copy.

Mr. Sergeant Wilkins: So we thought at that time; but as I have just now stated, on the very day before this inquiry began the paper was found.

Arbitrator: I am glad you mention it, for it relieves Mr. Davies from any imputation on that ground.

Mr. Sergeant Wilkins: The paper was produced before the committee, and the last person in whose hands it was seen was Mr. Davies. Having looked for it in every place we could not find it, and then we recollected it was last seen in the hands of Mr. Davies; but, as I have stated, when the drawer was dragged out the paper was found.

Arbitrator: It is one of those things that constantly happens. When endeavouring to trace a thing, it is recollected that it was in the hands of A. B.; but, though it has been got out of A. B.'s hands, that fact is not remembered. It is still thought to be in his hands; but it appears, as in this case, that the suspicion was unfounded.

Mr. E. James: That is all we want.

The only other question and answer of importance were the following:—

Sergeant Wilkins: You said Mrs. Davies smiled after you handed her the letters on reading a part of one of them. Can you state which of the letters she read part of?

Witness: I cannot swear which; my impression was that it was that letter, but I cannot swear.

To Mr. E. James: Mr. Davies came in the same afternoon, after I gave the letter to Mrs. Davies, and he and Mrs. Davies went away together.

Mrs. Stacy was then examined, and cross-examined. She remembered her husband bringing home a copy of a letter said to have been written by Mr. Davies to his wife, and which he would never show her. She thought at the time it was extraordinary, and that he had better not have copied it.

Professor Godwin was then called, and examined; but was interrupted by an adjournment for about half an hour. At the end of that time Mr. Sergeant Wilkins applied for a further adjournment of another half hour, which application was acceded to. On the return of counsel to court at a quarter past three o'clock,

Mr. Edwin James, addressing the arbitrator, said:

SIR,—We have availed ourselves of the interval which you have very kindly afforded us, to confer with our client Mr. Ainslie, who has resolved on taking a course which I may do him the justice to say is dedicated very much by his own spontaneous impulse, although it has the sanction of my learned friend Mr. Hawkins and myself. This inquiry, Sir, has now occupied several days; a vast deal of evidence has been adduced before you; and I am authorised by Mr. Ainslie, as his counsel, to state—and the

statement has my distinct sanction—that the evidence which has been adduced has made so strong an impression on his mind, that his previous opinion as to one of the most important issues in this inquiry, and one of the issues on the record—viz., the innocence of Mr. and Mrs. Davies—has been very materially shaken. I mention this at the outset to you, Sir, because I know that with you who have to act as judge in the other action pending between Mr. Davies and Mr. Pratt, the impression made upon our minds in this case will have no weight upon that other action. Mr. and Mrs. Davies have not yet been examined; but I do not hesitate to say, that such has been the impression produced by the evidence adduced regarding Mr. Davies's presence at Wellingborough, and also by the evidence given by Mr. Stacey and other witnesses, upon our minds and that of our client, that he hesitates to be a party to putting Mr. Davies in the witness-box, to contradict the evidence already given. This determination on our part proceeds from the impulse of Mr. Ainslie, a gentleman whom, from my connexion with him in this case, I know to be an honourable man; and I think it due to him to state that he candidly expresses this to be his opinion before you, and wishes me, however, distinctly to guard myself—and I know I need hardly do so to you more than I have already done, against allowing this admission on his part in any way to prejudice the action still pending between Mr. Davies and Mr. Pratt. Mr. Ainslie, in having, at great personal sacrifice of comfort and expense, at the loss of the intimacy and friendship of gentlemen with whom he had been connected for years, come forward to vindicate the cause of a person whom he believed to be wrongfully accused, could have no motive of interest or gain in espousing a cause which, so far as this case goes, he has since been convinced is unworthy of defence; and therefore I think it right to say that he has authorized me to tender to Dr. Tidman, whom he had accused—upon statements the veracity of which he now doubts—of perjury, forgery, and other improper actions, and also to tender to my learned friend (Mr. Sergeant Wilkins), his counsel, a most ample apology. Mr. Ainslie had been misled by a generous and an honourable impulse, believing that Mr. Davies had been wrongfully accused, and he now thought it due to his own character—as he had come to entertain doubts of the truthfulness of the representations that had been made to him—at once to come forward in this inquiry, and express to you, Sir, and to the parties on the other side, the existence of those doubts. We therefore tender, on the part of Mr. Ainslie, an apology to Dr. Tidman, whose conduct we are convinced was nothing but what became a Christian minister and a gentleman. Mr. Ainslie is most anxious that I should make this generous statement, and I believe, now that this case has been fully sifted and searched, that nothing has transpired to detract from Mr. Ainslie's high character as a Christian gentleman in the whole of these transactions. I therefore think it right, at this stage of the inquiry, when Mr. Ainslie and his counsel are convinced that they cannot place that implicit faith in the veracity of Mr. Davies, which Mr. Ainslie had always thought he could, to say that we will be no party to putting Mr. Davies in the witness box, and to tender this apology in the same generous spirit which gave rise to it, of course allowing the verdict to pass against us in the action of Tidman v. Ainslie, and also in the action of Stacey v. Ainslie. Of the conduct of Mr. Stacey, in making this apology, we wish to say nothing, excepting, that it was certainly such as to give rise to the gravest suspicions in my mind who heard of it as to the authenticity of the Wellingborough letter. I tender this apology to Dr. Tidman and Mr. Stacey, and, under the circumstances, we agree to indemnify them, and all parties connected with the Missionary Society against whom the charges have been made, from any expenses they may have incurred in the case. Mr. Ainslie retires from the contest, which he undertook from a generous impulse, and from a motive to vindicate one whom he thought to be an injured man; and I am sure he acts most honourably in indemnifying the parties from the costs which they may have incurred on account of this case.

Mr. Serjeant Wilkins then said:—

Sir,—In this case Mr. Ainslie has yielded to the overwhelming omnipotence of truth; and I beg that it may be most distinctly understood that the proposal (and it is to the credit of Mr. Ainslie that it is so) came unsolicited and unsuggested by us on the other side. I should regret, beyond all measure, that any impression should go forth to the public that Dr. Tidman shrank in the slightest degree from the fullest, most perfect, and most searching inquiry and examination. He has not sought this termination; and, but for one circumstance, I may venture to state that he was most anxious that the investigation should have gone on to its close—that every light which could be thrown on this case should be thrown. There is one reason which causes him to rejoice at the course that has been adopted. I am not now seeking to prejudice any inquiry that may take place hereafter; but Dr. Tidman does rejoice—and I am sure I do—that through no instrumentality of his own can that man Davies be put in the witness-box. No mortal being who has heard this inquiry can for a moment hesitate to believe, that the whole of Mr. Davies's statement with reference to Wellingborough, is without the semblance of truth. As far as regards Mr. Ainslie, I am willing to believe that, in the first instance, he was actuated by a generous impulse. I am willing to believe that, lured and deceived by the falsehood of others, he has been led into a position humiliating to himself and injurious to men whom he before esteemed and respected. No one can doubt that Mr. Ainslie is a man of strong impulses, and that he did at first take up the cause of these two persons, believing them to be persecuted, and to have a righteous claim to his protection and advocacy; and I have been an advocate myself long enough to know, that, when once the feeling of the advocate becomes enlisted in the cause of his client, he perhaps forgets afterwards, in urging the object he has in view, to use that calm, rational, and dispassionate judgment that he otherwise would do. I cannot help thinking, that, had Mr. Ainslie been led to pause in the course of this investigation, with the acumen, learning, and sound judgment he possesses, this matter might long ere this have terminated; but at length, however, he has only done what a man of right feeling could do under such circumstances. He has discovered his error, and instructed his counsel now to speak somewhat cautiously and charily respecting the conduct of Mr. Davies. There can be no doubt in the world that a gentleman like Mr. Ainslie, having taken up such a cause, and made

sacrifices of his time, his money, and his talent, in its advocacy, unless he were thoroughly convinced of his mistake, would, with his characteristic courage and perseverance, have maintained the contest to the end. He has, however, been overcome by the force of the truth—he has yielded a reasonable and Christian homage to the truth. Great as his humiliation must be—keen as the sting of ingratitude may be—he has made a surrender at the eleventh hour. That surrender argues that Mr. Ainslie is a man who has a sense of honour and a sense of truth; and, though I bitterly regret that he has been led into these errors, yet I must say that, by the line of conduct he has pursued this afternoon, I think all will admit that he has made the only atonement that any man with a sense of propriety would make, and has, before it was too late, yielded to righteousness the sacrifice which righteousness was entitled to demand. Again, I wish it to be distinctly understood that there has been no compromise in this case. There could be none. We were prepared to go on, and, for the interests of character and of truth, we had determined to do so. But the other side has met us in the only way they could with propriety meet us. Dr. Tidman did not come here to put money in his pocket, but to preserve intact and unsullied a character, without which his usefulness in the work of inculcating Christian truth, to which he has been called by the Great Disposer of hearts and minds, must have been seriously impaired. His labours had been eminently favoured until the present charges were made against him, and he now comes forward to maintain what is dearer to him than money—his Christian reputation; not that he courts the honour of man, excepting so far as it may render his labours useful, and cause them to be acknowledged of both God and man. I have, therefore, taken care, with my learned friend, that Dr. Tidman should not lose one farthing. He has lost his peace of mind, his rest has been disturbed, his usefulness has been interfered with; but I may tell him that it often happens—if he will receive a hint from me who am so inferior to him in religious knowledge—that, towards the close of their lives, men have reason to be thankful to God that they have put a cross in their path. I believe that Dr. Tidman heartily and cordially forgives Mr. Ainslie; that he is anxious, so far as he is concerned, that these matters should be buried in oblivion; and that he is ready to take Mr. Ainslie by the hand, and unite his efforts with his in promoting the glory of God. (Applause.)

Mr. James: Of course you will understand, Sir, that what I have stated refers only to the two actions of Tidman v. Ainslie, and of Stacey v. Ainslie. Over the action between Mr. Davies and Mr. Pratt, in which there is a distinct and specific issue raised, Mr. Ainslie has no control, and will not interfere in any way. It is right also to state, on the part of Mr. Brown, the respectable solicitor who was also instructed by Mr. Davies, that it was impossible, after what had occurred, that Mr. Brown should conduct the proceedings any further. Of course you, Sir, will take care that Mr. Davies shall not be prejudiced, and that he shall be allowed to employ another solicitor if he wishes to come before you. We now leave this inquiry in your hands.

Mr. Whately: I am to understand that Mr. Ainslie, being the defendant in this case, satisfied at all events that grave doubts exist in the case which you, Mr. James, are instructed to support, has thought it due from him to Dr. Tidman to retire from it, and that he is anxious to do so at the earliest moment, so far as he and you are concerned, without prejudice to the right of other parties in the same action.

Mr. James: Quite so, Sir. I was quite sure that, with your impartiality, you would take that view of the matter.

Mr. Whately: Then the verdict in both actions will be entered for the plaintiffs.

Mr. James: There will be no verdict; you will make an award, Sir.

Mr. Whately: Your wish is, that the damages in these two actions should be only nominal.

The counsel on both sides assented.

Mr. Whately: Then the damages will be fixed at 40s.

Mr. Serjeant Wilkins: There is a provision, Sir, in the order of reference, that your award should be published. We both think that the present proceedings before you, which will, of course, go before the public, will be quite a sufficient publication. We are anxious to avoid every semblance of a triumph, and Dr. Tidman wishes to prevent all bitterness of feeling; and, if the representatives of the Press, who have taken some interest in the matter, will take a hint from me, I am quite sure they will see that the interests of Christianity will be best consulted, if all appearance of exultation is eschewed.

Mr. Whately: I think the course taken by both parties up to the present moment extremely creditable to them. Nothing can be more honourable than for a man who has entered upon a course which he afterwards thinks to be objectionable, to retire from pursuing it further as soon as possible, at the same time offering an apology to the other side. The award has to be made and published in such papers or otherwise as the Arbitrator thinks fit.

The counsel on both sides here intimated their desire to waive a formal publication.

Mr. Whately: In truth, this *viva voce* announcement of it is the publication of the award.

Mr. James: Just so.

Mr. Whately: Next as to the other actions. I suppose they must stand over for the present, but it is desirable that they should not be delayed. Certainly one of the advantages of *viva voce* testimony is, that the truth almost invariably appears in such a case as this.

Mr. James: Mr. Davies is here, and you can ask him, Sir, what course he proposes to take in the action against Mr. Pratt.

Mr. Whately: I would rather refrain from asking him that question at the present moment. I wish him calmly to take counsel with his pillow, and then adopt his own course. A strong body of not merely oral, but also written, testimony has been adduced—that cannot be denied; and I hope that Mr. Davies will consider this circumstance, together with the fact

that it is one of the reasons that appear to have now influenced Mr. Ainslie. I will say no more than that.

Mr. Serjeant Wilkins and Mr. Edwin James having acknowledged the courtesy and kindness shown to them by the Arbitrator in the prosecution of the inquiry, The Court then rose.

THE WAR.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

GENERAL LIPRANDI'S ATTACK ON BALAKLAVA.

A "London Gazette Extraordinary" of Sunday night contains the following official despatch from Lord Raglan to the Minister of War:—

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 28, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—I have the honour to acquaint your Grace that the enemy attacked the position in the front of Balaklava at an early hour on the morning of the 25th instant.

The low range of heights that runs across the plain at the bottom of which the town is placed was protected by four small redoubts hastily constructed. Three of these had guns in them, and on a higher hill, in front of the village of Camara, in advance of our right flank, was established a work of somewhat more importance.

These several redoubts were garrisoned by Turkish troops, no other force being at my disposal for their occupation.

The 93rd Highlanders was the only British regiment in the plain, with the exception of a part of a battalion of detachments composed of weakly men, and a battery of Artillery belonging to the third division; and on the heights behind our right were placed the Marines, obligingly landed from the fleet by Vice-Admiral Dundas. All these, including the Turkish troops, were under the immediate orders of Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, whom I had taken from the first division with the 93rd.

As soon as I was apprised of this movement of the enemy I felt compelled to withdraw from before Sebastopol the first and fourth divisions, commanded by Lieutenant-Generals his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, and bring them down into the plain; and General Conrobert subsequently reinforced these troops with the first division of French Infantry and the Chasseurs d'Afrique.

The enemy commenced their operation by attacking the work on our side of the village of Camara, and, after very little resistance, carried it.

They likewise got possession of the three others in contiguity to it, being opposed only in one, and that but for a very short space of time.

The farthest of the three they did not retain, but the immediate abandonment of the others enabled them to take possession of the guns in them, amounting, in the whole, to seven. Those in the three lesser forts were spiked by the one English artilleryman who was in each.

The Russian cavalry at once advanced, supported by artillery, in very great strength. One portion of them assailed the front and right flank of the 93rd, and were instantly driven back by the vigorous and steady fire of that distinguished regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie.

The other and larger mass turned towards her Majesty's heavy cavalry, and afforded Brigadier-General Scarlett, under the guidance of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, the opportunity of inflicting upon them a most signal defeat. The ground was very unfavourable for the attack of our dragoons, but no obstacle was sufficient to check their advance, and they charged into the Russian column, which soon sought safety in flight, although far superior in numbers.

The charge of this brigade was one of the most successful I ever witnessed, was never for a moment doubtful, and is in the highest degree creditable to Brigadier-General Scarlett and the officers and men engaged in it.

As the enemy withdrew from the ground which they had momentarily occupied, I directed the cavalry, supported by the Fourth Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, to move forward, and take advantage of any opportunity to regain the heights; and, not having been able to accomplish this immediately, and it appearing that an attempt was making to remove the captured guns, the Earl of Lucan was desired to advance rapidly, follow the enemy in their retreat, and try to prevent them from effecting their objects.

In the meanwhile the Russians had time to re-form on their own ground, with artillery in front and upon their flanks.

From some misconception of the instruction to advance, the Lieutenant-General considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards, and he accordingly ordered Major-General the Earl of Cardigan to move forward with the Light Brigade.

This order was obeyed in the most spirited and gallant manner. Lord Cardigan charged with the utmost vigour; attacked a battery which was firing upon the advancing squadrons, and, having passed beyond it, engaged the Russian cavalry in its rear; but there his troops were assailed by artillery and infantry, as well as cavalry, and necessarily retired, after having committed much havoc upon the enemy.

They effected this movement without haste or confusion; but the loss they have sustained has, I deeply lament, been very severe in officers, men, and horses, only counterbalanced by the brilliancy of the attack, and the gallantry, order, and discipline which distinguished it, forming a striking contrast to the conduct of the enemy's cavalry, which had previously been engaged with the heavy brigade.

The Chasseurs d'Afrique advanced on our left, and gallantly charged a Russian battery, which checked its fire for a time, and thus rendered the British cavalry an essential service.

I have the honour to enclose copies of Sir Colin Campbell's and the Earl of Lucan's report.

I beg to draw your Grace's attention to the terms in which Sir Colin Campbell speaks of Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, of the 93rd, and Captain Barker, of the Royal Artillery; and also to the praise bestowed by the Earl of Lucan on Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, and Brigadier-General Scarlett, which they most fully deserve.

The Earl of Lucan not having sent me the names of the other officers who distinguished themselves, I propose to forward them by the next opportunity.

The enemy made no further movement in advance, and at the close of the day the brigade of guards of the first division and the fourth division returned to their original encampment, as did the French troops, with the exception of one brigade of the first division, which General Canrobert was so good as to leave in support of Sir Colin Campbell.

The remaining regiments of the Highland brigade also remained in the valley.

The fourth division had advanced close to the heights, and Sir George Cathcart caused one of the redoubts to be re-occupied by the Turks, affording them his support, and he availed himself of the opportunity to assist with his riflemen in silencing two of the enemy's guns.

The means of defending the extensive position which had been occupied by the Turkish troops in the morning having proved wholly inadequate, I deemed it necessary, in concurrence with General Canrobert, to withdraw from the lower range of heights, and to concentrate our force, which will be increased by a considerable body of seamen, to be landed from the ships under the authority of Admiral Dundas, immediately in front of the narrow valley leading into Balaklava, and upon the precipitous heights on our right, thus affording a narrower line of defence.—I have, &c. RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

Lord Raglan incloses a despatch from the Earl of Lucan, Lieutenant-General of the cavalry division, relating in greater detail the operations of that arm of the service. He describes eight small squadrons of cavalry as having succeeded in defeating and dispersing a body of cavalry estimated at three times their number and more. Respecting the advance of the Light Brigade he says:—"This attack of the Light Cavalry was very brilliant and daring; exposed to a fire from heavy batteries on their front and two flanks, they advanced unchecked until they reached the batteries of the enemy, and cleared them of their gunners, and only retired when they found themselves engaged with a very superior force of cavalry in the rear. Major-General the Earl of Cardigan led this attack in the most gallant and intrepid manner; and his lordship has expressed himself to me as admiring in the highest degree the courage and zeal of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man who assisted. The Heavy Brigade advanced to the support of the attack under a very galling fire from the batteries and infantry in a redoubt, and acted with most perfect steadiness, and in a manner to deserve all praise."

In another despatch Sir Colin Campbell describes the share taken in the engagement by the 93rd Highlanders and Turkish troops. He states the Russian force to have consisted of eighteen or nineteen battalions of infantry, from thirty to forty guns, and a large body of cavalry. The attack was made against No. 1 redoubt by a cloud of skirmishers, supported by eight battalions of infantry and sixteen guns. The Turkish troops in No. 1 persisted as long as they could, and then retired, and they suffered considerable loss in their retreat. This attack was followed by the successive abandonment of Nos. 2, 3, and 4 redoubts by the Turks, as well as of the other posts held by them in our front. The guns, however, in Nos. 2, 3, and 4 were spiked. The garrisons of these redoubts retired, and some of them formed on the right, and some on the left flank of the 93rd Highlanders, which was posted in front of No. 4 battery and the village of Kadikoi. The Russian cavalry charged the 93rd, but were obliged "to give way and turn to their left, after which they made an attempt to turn the right flank of the 93rd, having observed the flight of the Turks who were placed there, upon which the Grenadiers of the 93rd, under Captain Ross, were wheeled up to their right and fired on the enemy, which manoeuvre completely discomfited them. During the rest of the day the troops under my command received no further molestations from the Russians."

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL CANROBERT.

The Marshal Minister of War has received from General Canrobert, Commander-in-Chief of the army in the East, the following report:—

Head-quarters, before Sebastopol, Oct. 27, 1854.

Monsieur le Maréchal.—We continue to construct fresh batteries, which are destined to batter the eastern side of that portion of the enclosed space against which we operate. These batteries are based on the rock, and it is by exploding petards, by conveying bags of earth, and by all kinds of painful and fatiguing means that we proceed. Nevertheless, we shall shortly be enabled to increase our fire against the defences, at the repairing of which our adversaries work with remarkable obstinacy.

Evidently, this siege will be distinguished as eminently laborious.

The city has greatly suffered from our fire, and we know that the losses sustained by its defenders are enormous.

The English occupy Balaklava, which is the centre of their landing place, with their marines, one battalion of infantry, and some Turks.

On the morning of the 26th, at break of day, the hills lying 2,500 metres from the port, and merely defended by some very imperfect works, each occupied by 100 or 150 Turks, and armed with a few guns, were invaded by considerable forces, which took possession of them, after driving out the Turks.

Lord Raglan and I repaired immediately to the heights bordering the valley of Balaklava, and forming the extreme limit of our defensive position during the siege. The enemy was occupying with his masses the wooded heights that form the background on the side of the Tchernaya; he deployed about twenty thousand men, and the rest had to be concealed in the ravines and bushes. His evident intention was to induce us to go down to him, thereby quitting our excellent positions. I contented myself with joining, at Lord Raglan's request, my cavalry to the English cavalry that was in the plain in front of Balaklava, and which had already made a most brilliant charge on the Russian cavalry.

Moreover, while Lord Raglan was stationing two divisions of infantry in front of the port, I sent all I could spare of my first division down to the base of the first slopes.

Such was the state of affairs, and the day was already far spent, when the English light cavalry, mustering about 700 horse, giving away to too much ardour, charged

vigorously the main body of the Russian army. This impetuous charge, executed under the cross fire of musketry and artillery, produced, at first, great disorder among the enemy's ranks. After cutting down the artillerymen of the two batteries, it had to return, weakened by the loss of 150 men.

During this time, my African brigade of chasseurs, which held in the plain the left of the English army, wished to come to its aid, and succeeded in doing so by a bold manoeuvre, that has been much remarked, and which consisted in attacking on the left a battery of artillery and some battalions that it forced to retreat, the fire of which against the English was very murderous. We lost here twenty men, either wounded or killed, two of them being officers. The loss of the enemy on this side was rather severe, and he allowed our chasseurs to effect their retreat in good order without molestation. Night came to put an end to the combat.

On the following day the Russians made a sortie from the place, and attacked in the direction of Inkermann the English division of Sir De Lacy Evans, who protects the siege works. Received by a deadly fire, with that solidity peculiar to our allies, the Russians left on the ground more than 300 of their force, and saw themselves pursued to the very outskirts of the place, abandoning moreover about a hundred prisoners. This short and lively affair was very brilliant, and certainly has made up for the untoward incidents of the day previous.

Accept, &c.

(Signed)

CANROBERT.

THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 2nd contains Prince Mentchikoff's report of the affair at Balaklava. After describing the capture of four redoubts and eleven guns from the Turks by General Liprandi's force, it proceeds to say:—"The English cavalry, commanded by Lord Cardigan, now came up and charged with extraordinary impetuosity the Hussar Brigade of the 6th Cavalry Division; but taken in flank by four squadrons of the combined regiment of Lancers of the reserve, and thrown back on the cross fire of the guns of the 12th and 16th infantry divisions, which fired grape, the enemy suffered a considerable loss. At the same moment that it attacked our Hussars the English cavalry also charged at full gallop the heavy guns of the Don Battery, No. 3, where some artillery men were sabred. Our loss in infantry does not exceed 300 killed and wounded. The loss of the cavalry and artillery is not yet known, even by approximation. The loss of the enemy is not yet known, but we have taken about sixty English prisoners, among whom are one superior officer and two subalterns. Of the four redoubts taken from the enemy, two will be immediately destroyed and two more strongly fortified, in order to enable us to hold this important position, from which we can act on the village of Kadikoi, through which the road passes which leads from Balaklava to the enemy's camp. In an official bulletin in the *St. Petersburg Courier* it is admitted that the Russian loss exceeds 650 men and six officers killed, and one general and 190 officers wounded.

THE FATAL CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.

The battle of Balaklava on the 25th is graphically described by the correspondents of the daily papers. According to the *Daily News* the Turks engaged early in the morning in defending the redoubts had only recently arrived from Constantinople. They were attacked by a Russian force of 20,000 infantry, supported by large masses of cavalry and artillery.

Some assert that the Turks behaved shamefully, and thought of nothing but their own safety and goods and chattels in the shape of blankets, pots and pipes. Others assert that they fought gallantly, but were surprised and overpowered by numbers. Just at present it is too early to decide between these conflicting statements. Certain it is that the two batteries had no piquets in front, and no supporting force in the rear. It is also a fact that, after firing once or twice, they spiked their guns and hurried off, leaving the guns and batteries in the possession of the Russians, who, at a later hour, finding it untenable, blew them up, and, I believe, removed the guns.

The official accounts tell us that the Russians were charged by the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Dragoons, who advancing rode over, hewed down, routed, and put to flight four Russian regiments—that is to say, 2,400 of the enemy's cavalry. "The charge was splendid, and it so surprised the Russians, that they hardly thought of defending themselves. Our horses stamped them under foot, and the sabres of our men were at work among them, while they, meeting the charge almost without a movement, stood agape, with astonishment and terror, uttering wild cries. Our loss in this cavalry encounter was very small." Several regiments of the Light Division were then brought up to support the English position:—

Our cavalry scoured the plain, and drove the Russians back upon their position on the mountain side. And here we should have stopped, or, if we advanced, the advance should have been on the part of the infantry. Here is another mystery of the action. Lord Cardigan, at the head of the Light Brigade of Cavalry, charged a Russian battery of 21 guns, while at the same time he was exposed to the cross-fire of two flanking batteries. No one was prepared for this manoeuvre of the light cavalry. No one could support it. It is easy to imagine the result. The four regiments, dashing on at headlong speed, were fully exposed to the enemy's fire, and fearful was the havoc that fire caused among them. After each discharge, horses and riders were seen rearing, reeling, falling about in every direction. Still that gallant troop obedient to the orders received, dashed on, braved the full discharge of grapeshot from the central battery, drove the Russian gunners out, and then—stood still, their reeling sabres in their hands, and then, for the first time, did they look back upon their fallen comrades, whose bodies marked the road of their attack. They had gained the battery, killed one-half of its gunners and cavalry support. They had done all they could do, and nothing was left them but to go back. Back again through the crossfire from the flanking batteries—back again, pursued by the shot from the battery which they had taken, for they could not remove the guns, nor, for want of implements, could they spike them. Russian

cavalry, too, was hurrying up to intercept their retreat. Back they dashed again past a regiment of Lancers, who were just about to form in their way, and who as our men galloped past, poked at them with their lances. But in their retreat they were exposed to the fire of one battery only, for they French General, Bosquet, acting in a truly brotherly spirit—though he disapproved of the manoeuvre, and, indeed, could not understand it,—had ordered the Chasseurs d'Afrique against one of the flanking batteries, which they silenced for the time being. This the gallant French did at an enormous sacrifice of their own numbers. The loss in our own regiments is very serious, and though they effected the object, the gain is next to nothing. Of the 8th Hussars, Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, Cornet Clews, and Captain Lockwood (staff), are missing, most probably they are dead, but as they fell in the Russian position, their bodies remained in the hands of the enemy. Lieutenants Clutterbuck and Seager are slightly wounded. The regiment had 25 men killed, and 17 wounded. It lost 38 horses. Nobody ordered the attack. Yet an order was given. The Earl of Lucan repudiates the order, and so does Lord Cardigan. It is asserted that the order was caused by a mistake, or indiscretion, of Captain Nolan, of the staff, who, if living, would be tried by court-martial. But as this officer fell in the attack, of course he cannot be tried, and there is no means of unravelling the mystery. This last unfortunate attack closed the battle.

The *Times* correspondent gives the following version of the order for the advances of the Light Brigade. It appears that the Quartermaster-General, Brigadier Airey, thinking that the Light Cavalry had not gone far enough in front when the enemy's horse had fled, gave an order in writing to Captain Nolan, 15th Hussars, to take to Lord Lucan, directing his Lordship "to advance" his cavalry nearer to the enemy. When Lord Lucan received the order from Captain Nolan and had read it, he asked, we are told, "Where are we to advance to?" Captain Nolan pointed with his finger to the line of the Russians, and said, "There are the enemy, and there are the guns, sir, before them; it is your duty to take them," or words to that effect, according to the statements made since his death. Lord Lucan, with reluctance, gave the order to Lord Cardigan, to advance upon the guns, conceiving that his orders compelled him to do so. The noble Earl, though he did not shrink, also saw the fearful odds against him. In this disastrous action the British had 13 officers killed or missing, 156 men killed or missing, total 169; 21 officers wounded, 197 men wounded, total 218; total killed, wounded, and missing 387. Horses killed or missing, 394; horses wounded, 126; total 520. Nearly 200 men were not present with the cavalry, as they were sick or had not turned out, being engaged in the camp.

Captain Nolan was killed by the first shot fired, as he rode in advance of the Hussars, cheering them on. Lord Lucan was slightly wounded. Lord Cardigan received a lance thrust through his clothes. Major Halkett, of the 4th Light Dragoons, was killed. Lord Fitzgibbon, of the 8th Hussars was desperately wounded, and has since, I fear, died.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE—SORTIE ON THE 26TH OF OCTOBER.

The following is Lord Raglan's despatch referring to the sortie from Sebastopol on the 26th ult:—

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 28, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—I have nothing particular to report to your Grace respecting the operations of the siege since I wrote to you on the 23rd inst. The fire has been somewhat less constant, and our casualties have been fewer, though I regret to say that Captain Childers, a very promising officer of the Royal Artillery, was killed on the evening of the 23rd; and I have just heard that Major Dalton, of the 49th, of whom Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans entertained a very high opinion, was killed in the trenches last night.

The enemy moved out of Sebastopol on the 26th, with a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, amounting, it is said, to 6,000 or 7,000 men, and attacked the left of the second division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who speedily and energetically repulsed them, assisted by one of the batteries of the first division, and some guns of the light division, and supported by the brigade of Guards and by several regiments of the fourth division, and in rear by the French division commanded by General Bosquet, who was most eager in his desire to give him every aid.

I have the honour to transmit a copy of Sir De Lacy Evans' report, which I am sure your grace will read with the highest satisfaction; and I beg to recommend the officers whom he particularly mentions to your protection.

Captain Bayly of the 30th, Captain Atcherley of the same regiment, and Lieutenant Conolly of the 49th, all of whom are severely wounded, appear to have greatly distinguished themselves.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the manner in which Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans met this very serious attack. I had not the good fortune to witness it myself, being occupied in front of Balaklava at the time it commenced, and having only reached his position as the affair ceased, but I am certain I speak the sentiments of all who witnessed the operation, in saying that the greatest credit is due to the Lieutenant-General, whose services and conduct I have before had to bring under your grace's notice.

I enclose the return of the losses the army has sustained since the 22nd.—I have, &c., RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

Major General Sir De Lacy Evans in a despatch dated "Second Division, Heights of the Tchernaya, October 27," the extreme right of the English position, describe this attack more in detail:—

Immediately on the cannonade being heard, the Duke of Cambridge brought up to our support the brigade of Guards under Major-General Bentinck, with a battery under Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres. His Royal Highness took post in advance of our right to secure that flank, and rendered me throughout the most effective and important assistance. General Bosquet, with similar promptitude, and from a greater distance, approached our position with five French battalions. Sir G. Cathcart hastened to us with a regiment of Rifles, and Sir G. Brown pushed forward two guns in co-operation by our left.

The enemy came on at first rapidly, assisted by their

guns on the Mound-hill. Our pickets, then chiefly of the 49th and 30th Regiments, resisted them with very remarkable determination and firmness. Lieutenant Conolly, of the 49th, greatly distinguished himself, as did Captain Bayly of the 30th, and Captain Atcherley, all of whom, I regret to say, were severely wounded. Sergeant Sullivan also displayed at this point great bravery.

In the meantime our eighteen guns in position, including those of the first division, were served with the utmost energy. In half an hour they forced the enemy's artillery to abandon the field. Our batteries were then directed with equal accuracy and vigour upon the enemy's columns, which (exposed also to the close fire of our advanced infantry) soon fell into complete disorder and flight. They were then literally chased by the 30th and 95th regiments over the ridges, and down towards the head of the bay. So eager was the pursuit, that it was with difficulty Major-General Pennefather eventually effected the recall of our men. These regiments and the pickets were led gallantly by Major Mauleverer, Major Champion, Major Egan, and Major Hume. The Russians were similarly pursued further towards our right by four companies of the 41st, led gallantly by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. P. Herbert, A.Q.M.G. The 47th also contributed. The 56th were held in reserve.

Above 80 prisoners fell into our hands, and about 130 of the enemy's dead were left within or near our position. It is computed that their total loss could scarcely be less than 600.

Our loss, I am sorry to say, has been above 80, of whom 12 officers are killed, and 5 wounded. I am happy to say hopes are entertained that Lieutenant Conolly will recover, but his wound is dangerous.

Sir De Lacy Evans concluded by giving a list of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates whose conduct attracted special notice.

JOURNAL OF OPERATIONS.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* in the Light Division has sent an interesting journal of the operations before Sebastopol, from Oct. 23rd to 27th, from which we make a few extracts:—

Oct. 23.—A cloudy night, followed by a hazy morning. Wind still from the south, and mild. The fire in our batteries has continued at a slackened rate all day. The French are slowly advancing their batteries by regular approaches, which the comparatively level nature of the ground to the left enables them to do. Our principal batteries cannot be advanced, as they are already on the brows of the two hills on which they are constructed, and are separated by very deep rocky ravines from those worked by the Russians. We must, therefore, wait till the French are more advanced, and the proper time for the assault arrives. Among the casualties to-day was Captain J. C. Childs, R.A., who was killed in the battery. Cases of cholera are still occurring occasionally, though it has disappeared as a prevailing disease. Among the recent victims of the disease is Major A. Saltren Willett, 17th Lancers. The senior captain is now commanding the regiment. Lieutenant Young, of the Royal Artillery, has also died from cholera. This day has been remarkably close and warm, though the sun has scarcely shown itself. Sebastopol is very safe from fire. All the principal buildings, and nearly all the second-rate houses are built of stone; and to this cause must be attributed the little success which has attended our efforts to fire any part of it.

Oct. 24.—A dark, cloudy night, followed, towards day-break, by some smart showers. Rain continues, at intervals, all day, and falls heavily toward night. The batteries continue their fire at much the same rate as yesterday. Another attack was made this morning on our sharpshooters and pickets on the right, but the Russians were again driven back. One of their party, a Pole, escapes, and gives himself up as a prisoner. He states that there are many other Poles who would gladly come over to us if they could, but each Pole is generally placed between two Russians and is closely watched. A private of the 83rd Regiment—Duke of Wellington's—by name M'Guire, has attracted the notice of the Commander-in-Chief by an act of daring. He was in advance as a sharpshooter, and was made prisoner. He was being marched away between two Russian soldiers, a third being in rear, when, seeing his guard for a moment careless and looking in another direction, he suddenly seized a loaded musket from one of the two men at his side and discharged it at him. No sooner had he done this than he swung round the butt-end, and with it struck the second man on his other side a blow on his head which felled him to the ground. The third Russian decamped, and M'Guire effected his escape. An eight-inch gun had just been loaded with a live shell, and the match was applied to fire it off. At that moment one of the enemy's shells entered the gun, and the two shells exploding burst the gun. Every man in the battery was more or less hurt. Some were killed. This afternoon the roof of the Round Tower fell in, carrying with it all the four guns on its summit. The tower is quite opened by a deep breach in the side which is most exposed to the guns of the twenty-one gun battery, and the whole structure is now a complete ruin.

Oct. 25.—Rain continued at intervals during the first part of the night, but towards morning the clouds broke and it became starlight. The clouds are now dispersing, and the sun appearing, promises a fine day. Wind still southerly. Our batteries and the Russian batteries opposed to them were silent all night. The fire continued without cessation in the direction of the French works—occasionally very heavy.—9 A.M. Cannonading heard in the rear. The first and fourth divisions are ordered from the front. The firing continues, and we soon hear that the Russians in strong force have attacked our position at Balaklava, and that they have captured two batteries, together containing nineteen guns, which were defended by Turkish troops. These latter are said to have fired, until ordered to retire: but they omitted to spike the guns before abandoning them. Sad tidings arrive also of the fate of our light cavalry brigade, who have suffered most terribly from the guns of the enemy while making a charge. 8 P.M. The allied

troops are seen occupying the whole line of hills which extend from the right of our position in front of Sebastopol to the base of operations at Balaklava. The enemy are occupying the plain, and also maintain their position on the conical hill, on the summit of which was the most advanced battery which they took from the Turks.

Oct. 26.—A starlight fine night, but cold. The morning opens sunny and bright. Wind southerly. There was heavy cannonading during the night between French and Russian batteries. Ours were silent, but, as usual, open soon after daylight, and continue with a slack fire throughout the day. Lieutenant and Adjutant Maule, of the 88th Regiment, was struck by a round shot while with a covering party of his regiment in the 21-gun battery, and in consequence lost his left arm. The reports of the very serious loss in our light cavalry brigade are fully confirmed, and cause general regret: a mere skeleton remains.—Twelve, noon. A sudden order to the second division, and to all men of the light division not employed in the batteries, to get under arms immediately. A large force is seen advancing against our right from the direction of the valley along which the Tchernaya river runs to fall into the head of the Sebastopol roadstead. Seven battalions are counted, together with a force of artillery, and some cavalry. The second division, lying on the extreme right, is instantly under arms, and reinforcements shortly arrive from the brigade of guards, light, and fourth divisions. As the enemy advance, with their skirmishers thrown out, in order of battle, a heavy fire is opened upon them of grape and shell, and some rockets, from a line of fourteen guns which have been quickly brought into position on the heights from the field batteries. They at first attempt to push on in spite of the fire, but soon waver, are thrown in confusion, and retire in disorder. The infantry do not come into collision; the artillery have it all to themselves. The number of killed and wounded among the Russians must have been very great, for our shells burst in the midst of them with deadly effect—a compensation in a slight degree for our severe loss yesterday. This time we occupied the heights, and the Russian force attempted to carry them; the difference in the result was soon marked. This, though short, was an effective affair, General Browne was in command.

Oct. 27.—A hot sunny day, following a fine starlight night. The progress of the siege operations slowly advances. We are reserving our fire, and accumulating ammunition in the batteries until the time shall arrive for the decisive attack to be made.

FACTS, INCIDENTS, AND REPORTS.

The *Morning Chronicle's* Vienna correspondent learns that at the Council of War held by the Commanders and Admirals of the allies, on the 27th of October, it was resolved that the allied fleets should not be allowed again to participate in the bombardment of Sebastopol from the sea-side, it having been found that the ships are thereby exposed to severe injury without being able to render a proportionately effective service. At the special request of Admiral Dundas, batteries Nos. 1 and 2, erected near the sea-coast, have been entirely manned by the marine artillery, whose services are beyond all praise. The Admiral has now also proposed to furnish several other batteries with naval gunnery to be worked by marines and sailors from the ships—an idea which has been approved and accepted. The storming columns are it is said to be formed by volunteers from the corps.

A number of spies had been shot in the camp of the allies, viz., five interpreters (two Austrian, two French, and one renegade.) A shameful piece of neglect on the part of the home authorities has been discovered. The shells for the Lancaster guns are too large for the bore, and every shell costs immense labour in filing down before it can be used.—*Morning Post*.

In one instance, a small party of sharpshooters, with a young officer in command, became so elated at an explosion in one of the enemy's batteries, in front of which they were lying in ambush, that they all got up and cheered; of course bringing upon themselves a volley the instant their position was exposed.

Among the deeds of coolness may be mentioned that of a Light Division man. He was one of a picket, and seeing a gentleman in plain clothes riding out of Sebastopol, with a guard of three or four soldiers somewhat in his rear, watched him. Presently the horseman got off, walked a short distance on one side in order to sketch—probably he was an engineer officer taking the positions of our working parties—leaving his charger to crop the stunted grass. Our active soldier seized the favourable opportunity, crept quietly up to the steed, mounted him, and rode off in triumph to his comrades, who received him with a British cheer.

A French officer was taken prisoner on shore the other day; he was taken into Sebastopol, and in the confusion managed to escape. He says that there were 5,000 men killed; the wounded were innumerable. They were obliged to drive the Russians to their guns at the point of the bayonet, and they had the gallows rigged, and were hanging them by the dozen. The town was in an awful state. There is a report that the Poles will turn on the Russians as soon as our troops assault it, which is not unlikely.—*Daily News*.

Our sharpshooters, with their Minie rifles have been most successful in picking off the Russian artillerymen. They have been to the front, within 500 yards of the enemy's batteries, where they get under cover as best they can, either by scraping a hole in the ground or by retreating behind some natural covering. They take up their position after nightfall, each man acting for himself; and the execution they have done may be judged from the fact, that as soon as the man appears in sight he is instantly sent to his "last account."—*Morning Post*.

I was enabled, by ocular testimony, to judge of the

little harm effected by the Russians on our batteries, and of the scientific and solid manner in which the latter had been constructed. A night visit to the trenches is always impressive. The silence in the batteries, broken alone by the spade and pick of the sappers smoothing the earth disturbed by the enemy's balls; the massive guns frowning from their embrasures; the stupendous strength of the parapets and traverses; the calm slumbers of the covering party, enveloped in their blankets; and the rambling of approaching ammunition waggons,—one and all strike the imagination of the spectator. An occasional shell from the Russians enlivens the proceedings, the tract of the projectile being traced by the burning fumes from the muzzle of the gun to the point of explosion.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Lord Dunkellin, who is exceedingly near-sighted, started during the night of Saturday (19th) with a party of the Guards for one of the batteries, missed his road, and walked into the hands of the Russian out-lying picket. He must have been well in advance; for his men when they discovered their error, rushed at once from the danger and escaped. Being unarmed and few in number, all assistance to their officer was out of the question; moreover, it was quite dark. As Prince Mentchikoff is one of the old Russian party, he will, I doubt not, direct the greatest attention to be paid to his noble prisoner. And there is further reason why Lord Dunkellin should be well cared for—his father was once Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, and necessarily personally acquainted with the Prince.—*Morning Post*.

The "Blue-jacket battery" most certainly manifested no signs of want of powder and shot, as the condition of the Redan amply testified. Captain Peel gave one of his many proofs of determination and sang *froid*: a shell fell into the battery, upon which he instantly seized it in his arms and hurled it over the parapet, where it exploded harmlessly.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Some surprise has been expressed at General Canrobert writing despatches described as unnecessarily discouraging, but it is alleged that the General is far different from the generality of his countrymen. His character is serious, his temperament cold, his judgment slow but exact, and he is devoid of enthusiasm or of passion. He talks of things as they are, and when he has not the certitude of realising an object he never encourages hope.

A letter written on the 27th of October by a French officer, says:—The second parallel is entirely finished. It is at 400 metres from the main bastion. Its length is about one-third that of the first parallel, and its position in relation to that is very nearly central. These trenches, the greater part hewn out of flinty soil or rock, resemble an immense quarry, and the greater part of the wounds are caused by splinters from the stones.

An act of heroic bravery is related of a young Russian officer. Disguised as a British soldier, with twelve devoted companions, he succeeded during the night in approaching a French battery, and spiking four guns. The heroic little band was all out to pieces, after achieving this noble and incredible exploit.

The recent Russian reinforcements in the Crimea are estimated at 40,000 men.

A Tartar chief, named Ahmet, has organised a band of guerrillas in the Crimea, and annoys the Russians by cutting off their convoys of provisions and ammunition.

Eight ships of the allies were so seriously damaged on the 17th ult. that they are to be sent back respectively to Toulon and Portsmouth.

A seaman on board the *Agamemnon*, in a letter describing the attack on Fort Constantine, says:—"We have 16 shot about the water lines, but none through; several through the main and lower decks, three through mainmast-head, mainyard, obliging us to fish, and the mainsail was three times on fire. Nearly the whole of the main-rigging and topmast rigging was sent through, as well as the fore-yard—in fact we are a complete wreck aloft. After this is over we leave for England. We are in great anxiety, and expect every minute to be ordered in again; if we are, our Admiral is sure to run into the thickest part of it, for he is a second Nelson. When we went in, we had an ensign at fore and maintopmast head nailed to the mast, an Admiral's flag (red) at the mizen, Union Jack lashed on the foremast, and other ensigns at different parts. The Admiral was knocking about the decks wherever he thought he might give encouragement. He had a very narrow escape, for two of the signalmen were wounded by the splinter of a shell close to him on the poop."

A Pole and some Russians deserted last night. They tell us that the enemy have lost 3,000 killed and wounded, that the town is in a frightful state—the shops closed, the merchants fled, the goods placed underneath in the cellars, and that the "pointed" balls and shells (Lancasters) do frightful mischief. There are no longer volunteers to work the guns, as there were at first. The men have now to be forced to the batteries. Many poor women and children have lost their lives in this terrible cannonade.—*Letter, October 22*.

The diminution of our numbers every day is enough to cause serious anxiety. Out of 35,609 men borne on the strength of the army there are not more now than 16,500 rank and file fit for service. Since the 10th of this month upwards of 700 men have been sent as invalids to Balaklava. There is a steady drain of some 40 or 50 men a-day going out from us, which is not dried up by the numbers of the returned invalids. Even the 20 or 30 a-day wounded and disabled when multiplied by the number of the days we have been here becomes a serious item in the aggregate. We are badly off for spare gun carriages and wheels for ammunition and forage.—*Letter, October 22*.

On 24th, that the Russian Governor sent in yesterday

The enemy made no further movement in advance, and at the close of the day the brigade of guards of the first division and the fourth division returned to their original encampment, as did the French troops; with the exception of one brigade of the first division, which General Canrobert was so good as to leave in support of Sir Colin Campbell.

The remaining regiments of the Highland brigade also remained in the valley.

The fourth division had advanced close to the heights, and Sir George Cathcart caused one of the redoubts to be re-occupied by the Turks, affording them his support, and he availed himself of the opportunity to assist with his riflemen in silencing two of the enemy's guns.

The means of defending the extensive position which had been occupied by the Turkish troops in the morning having proved wholly inadequate, I deemed it necessary, in concurrence with General Canrobert, to withdraw from the lower range of heights, and to concentrate our force, which will be increased by a considerable body of seamen, to be landed from the ships under the authority of Admiral Dundas, immediately in front of the narrow valley leading into Balaklava, and upon the precipitous heights on our right, thus affording a narrower line of defence.—I have, &c. RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

Lord Raglan incloses a despatch from the Earl of Lucan, Lieutenant-General of the cavalry division, relating in greater detail the operations of that arm of the service. He describes eight small squadrons of cavalry as having succeeded in defeating and dispersing a body of cavalry estimated at three times their number and more. Respecting the advance of the Light Brigade he says:—"This attack of the Light Cavalry was very brilliant and daring; exposed to a fire from heavy batteries on their front and two flanks, they advanced unchecked until they reached the batteries of the enemy, and cleared them of their gunners, and only retired when they found themselves engaged with a very superior force of cavalry in the rear. Major-General the Earl of Cardigan led this attack in the most gallant and intrepid manner; and his lordship has expressed himself to me as admiring in the highest degree the courage and zeal of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man who assisted. The Heavy Brigade advanced to the support of the attack under a very galling fire from the batteries and infantry in a redoubt, and acted with most perfect steadiness, and in a manner to deserve all praise."

In another despatch Sir Colin Campbell describes the share taken in the engagement by the 93rd Highlanders and Turkish troops. He states the Russian force to have consisted of eighteen or nineteen battalions of infantry, from thirty to forty guns, and a large body of cavalry. The attack was made against No. 1 redoubt by a cloud of skirmishers, supported by eight battalions of infantry and sixteen guns. The Turkish troops in No. 1 persisted as long as they could, and then retired, and they suffered considerable loss in their retreat. This attack was followed by the successive abandonment of Nos. 2, 3, and 4 redoubts by the Turks, as well as of the other posts held by them in our front. The guns, however, in Nos. 2, 3, and 4 were spiked. The garrisons of these redoubts retired, and some of them formed on the right, and some on the left flank of the 93rd Highlanders, which was posted in front of No. 4 battery and the village of Kadikoi. The Russian cavalry charged the 93rd, but were obliged "to give way and turn to their left, after which they made an attempt to turn the right flank of the 93rd, having observed the flight of the Turks who were placed there, upon which the Grenadiers of the 93rd, under Captain Ross, were wheeled up to their right and fired on the enemy, which manœuvre completely discomfited them. During the rest of the day the troops under my command received no further molestations from the Russians."

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL CANROBERT.

The Marshal Minister of War has received from General Canrobert, Commander-in-Chief of the army in the East, the following report:—

Head-quarters, before Sebastopol, Oct. 27, 1854.

Monsieur le Maréchal.—We continue to construct fresh batteries, which are destined to batter the eastern side of that portion of the enclosed space against which we operate. These batteries are based on the rock, and it is by exploding petards, by conveying bags of earth, and by all kinds of painful and fatiguing means that we proceed. Nevertheless, we shall shortly be enabled to increase our fire against the defences, at the repairing of which our adversaries work with remarkable obstinacy.

Evidently, this siege will be distinguished as eminently laborious.

The city has greatly suffered from our fire, and we know that the losses sustained by its defenders are enormous.

The English occupy Balaklava, which is the centre of their landing place, with their marines, one battalion of infantry, and some Turks.

On the morning of the 26th, at break of day, the hills lying 2,500 metres from the port, and merely defended by some very imperfect works, each occupied by 100 or 150 Turks, and armed with a few guns, were invaded by considerable forces, which took possession of them, after driving out the Turks.

Lord Raglan and I repaired immediately to the heights bordering the valley of Balaklava, and forming the extreme limit of our defensive position during the siege. The enemy was occupying with his masses the wooded heights that form the background on the side of the Tchernaya; he deployed about twenty thousand men, and the rest had to lie concealed in the ravines and bushes. His evident intention was to induce us to go down to him, thereby quitting our excellent positions. I contented myself with joining, at Lord Raglan's request, my cavalry to the English cavalry that was in the plain in front of Balaklava, and which had already made a most brilliant charge on the Russian cavalry.

Moreover, while Lord Raglan was stationing two divisions of infantry in front of the port, I sent all I could spare of my first division down to the base of the first slopes.

Such was the state of affairs, and the day was already far spent, when the English light cavalry, mustering about 700 horse, giving away to too much ardour, charged

vigorously the main body of the Russian army. This impetuous charge, executed under the cross fire of musketry and artillery, produced, at first, great disorder among the enemy's ranks. After cutting down the artillerymen of the two batteries, it had to return, weakened by the loss of 150 men.

During this time, my African brigade of chasseurs, which held in the plain the left of the English army, wished to come to its aid, and succeeded in doing so by a bold manœuvre, that has been much remarked, and which consisted in attacking on the left a battery of artillery and some battalions that it forced to retreat, the fire of which against the English was very murderous. We lost here twenty men, either wounded or killed, two of them being officers. The loss of the enemy on this side was rather severe, and he allowed our chasseurs to effect their retreat in good order without molestation. Night came to put an end to the combat.

On the following day the Russians made a sortie from the place, and attacked in the direction of Inkermann the English division of Sir De Lacy Evans, who protects the siege works. Received by a deadly fire, with that solidity peculiar to our allies, the Russians left on the ground more than 300 of their force, and saw themselves pursued to the very outskirts of the place, abandoning moreover about a hundred prisoners. This short and lively affair was very brilliant, and certainly has made up for the untoward incidents of the day previous.

Accept, &c.

(Signed)

CANROBERT.

THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 2nd contains Prince Menschikoff's report of the affair at Balaklava. After describing the capture of four redoubts and eleven guns from the Turks by General Liprandi's force, it proceeds to say:—"The English cavalry, commanded by Lord Cardigan, now came up and charged with extraordinary impetuosity the Hussar Brigade of the 6th Cavalry Division; but taken in flank by four squadrons of the combined regiment of Lanciers of the reserve, and thrown back on the cross fire of the guns of the 12th and 16th infantry divisions, which fired grape, the enemy suffered a considerable loss. At the same moment that it attacked our Hussars the English cavalry also charged at full gallop the heavy guns of the Don Battery, No. 3, where some artillery men were sabred. Our loss in infantry does not exceed 300 killed and wounded. The loss of the cavalry and artillery is not yet known, even by approximation. The loss of the enemy is not yet known, but we have taken about sixty English prisoners, among whom are one superior officer and two sub-alterns. Of the four redoubts taken from the enemy, two will be immediately destroyed and two more strongly fortified, in order to enable us to hold this important position, from which we can act on the village of Kadikoi, through which the road passes which leads from Balaklava to the enemy's camp. In an official bulletin in the *St. Petersburg Courier* it is admitted that the Russian loss exceeds 650 men and six officers killed, and one general and 190 officers wounded.

THE FATAL CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.

The battle of Balaklava on the 25th is graphically described by the correspondents of the daily papers. According to the *Daily News* the Turks engaged early in the morning in defending the redoubts had only recently arrived from Constantinople. They were attacked by a Russian force of 20,000 infantry, supported by large masses of cavalry and artillery.

Some assert that the Turks behaved shamefully, and thought of nothing but their own safety and goods and chattels in the shape of blankets, pots and pipes. Others assert that they fought gallantly, but were surprised and overpowered by numbers. Just at present it is too early to decide between these conflicting statements. Certain it is that the two batteries had no pickets in front, and no supporting force in the rear. It is also a fact that, after firing once or twice, they spiked their guns and hurried off, leaving the guns and batteries in the possession of the Russians, who, at a later hour, finding it untenable, blew them up, and, I believe, removed the guns.

The official accounts tell us that the Russians were charged by the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Dragoons, who advancing rode over, hewed down, routed, and put to flight four Russian regiments—that is to say, 2,400 of the enemy's cavalry. "The charge was splendid, and it so surprised the Russians, that they hardly thought of defending themselves. Our horses stamped them under foot, and the sabres of our men were at work among them, while they, meeting the charge almost without a movement, stood agape, with astonishment and terror, uttering wild cries. Our loss in this cavalry encounter was very small." Several regiments of the Light Division were then brought up to support the English position:—

Our cavalry scoured the plain, and drove the Russians back upon their position on the mountain side. And here we should have stopped, or, if we advanced, the advance should have been on the part of the infantry. Here is another mystery of the action. Lord Cardigan, at the head of the Light Brigade of Cavalry, charged a Russian battery of 21 guns, while at the same time he was exposed to the cross-fire of two flanking batteries. No one was prepared for this manœuvre of the light cavalry. No one could support it. It is easy to imagine the result. The four regiments, dashing on at headlong speed, were fully exposed to the enemy's fire, and fearful was the havoc that fire caused among them. After each discharge, horses and riders were seen rearing, reeling, falling about in every direction. Still that gallant troop obedient to the orders received, dashed on, braved the full discharge of grape-shot from the central battery, drove the Russian gunners out, and then—stood still, their reeking sabres in their hands, and then, for the first time, did they look back upon their fallen comrades, whose bodies marked the road of their attack. They had gained the battery, killed one-half of its gunners and cavalry support. They had done all they could do, and nothing was left them but to go back. Back again through the crossfire from the flanking batteries—back again, pursued by the shot from the battery which they had taken, for they could not remove the guns, nor, for want of implements, could they spike them. Russian

cavalry, too, was hurrying up to intercept their retreat. Back they dashed again past a regiment of Lanciers, who were just about to form in their way, and who as our men galloped past, poked at them with their lances. But in their retreat they were exposed to the fire of one battery only, for they French General, Bosquet, acting in a truly brotherly spirit—though he disapproved of the manœuvre, and, indeed, could not understand it,—had ordered the Chasseurs d'Afrique against one of the flanking batteries, which they silenced for the time being. This the gallant French did at an enormous sacrifice of their own numbers. The loss in our own regiments is very serious, and though they effected the object, the gain is next to nothing. Of the 8th Hussars, Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, Cornet Clews, and Captain Lockwood (staff), are missing, most probably they are dead, but as they fell in the Russian position, their bodies remained in the hands of the enemy. Lieutenants Clutterbuck and Seager are slightly wounded. The regiment had 26 men killed, and 17 wounded. It lost 38 horses. Nobody ordered the attack. Yet an order was given. The Earl of Lucan repudiates the order, and so does Lord Cardigan. It is asserted that the order was caused by a mistake, or indiscretion, of Captain Nolan, of the staff, who, if living, would be tried by court-martial. But as this officer fell in the attack, of course he cannot be tried, and there is no means of unravelling the mystery. This last unfortunate attack closed the battle.

The *Times* correspondent gives the following version of the order for the advances of the Light Brigade. It appears that the Quartermaster-General, Brigadier Airey, thinking that the Light Cavalry, had not gone far enough in front when the enemy's horse had fled, gave an order in writing to Captain Nolan, 15th Hussars, to take to Lord Lucan, directing his Lordship "to advance" his cavalry nearer to the enemy. When Lord Lucan received the order from Captain Nolan and had read it, he asked, we are told, "Where are we to advance to?" Captain Nolan pointed with his finger to the line of the Russians, and said, "There are the enemy, and there are the guns, sir, before them; it is your duty to take them," or words to that effect, according to the statements made since his death. Lord Lucan, with reluctance, gave the order to Lord Cardigan, to advance upon the guns, conceiving that his orders compelled him to do so. The noble Earl, though he did not shrink, also saw the fearful odds against him. In this disastrous action the British had 13 officers killed or missing, 156 men killed or missing, total 169; 21 officers wounded, 197 men wounded, total 218; total killed, wounded, and missing 387. Horses killed or missing, 394; horses wounded, 126; total 520. Nearly 200 men were not present with the cavalry, as they were sick or had not turned out, being engaged in the camp.

Captain Nolan was killed by the first shot fired, as he rode in advance of the Hussars, cheering them on. Lord Lucan was slightly wounded. Lord Cardigan received a lance thrust through his clothes. Major Halkett, of the 4th Light Dragoons, was killed. Lord Fitzgibbon, of the 8th Hussars was desperately wounded, and has since, I fear, died.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE—SORTIE ON THE 26TH OF OCTOBER.

The following is Lord Raglan's despatch referring to the sortie from Sebastopol on the 26th ult:—

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 28, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—I have nothing particular to report to your Grace respecting the operations of the siege since I wrote to you on the 23rd inst. The fire has been somewhat less constant, and our casualties have been fewer, though I regret to say that Captain Childers, a very promising officer of the Royal Artillery, was killed on the evening of the 23rd; and I have just heard that Major Dalton, of the 49th, of whom Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans entertained a very high opinion, was killed in the trenches last night.

The enemy moved out of Sebastopol on the 26th, with a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, amounting, it is said, to 6,000 or 7,000 men, and attacked the left of the second division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who speedily and energetically repulsed them, assisted by one of the batteries of the first division, and some guns of the light division, and supported by the brigade of Guards and by several regiments of the fourth division, and in rear by the French division commanded by General Bosquet, who was most eager in his desire to give him every aid.

I have the honour to transmit a copy of Sir De Lacy Evans' report, which I am sure your grace will read with the highest satisfaction; and I beg to recommend the officers whom he particularly mentions to your protection.

Captain Bayly of the 30th, Captain Atherley of the same regiment, and Lieutenant Conolly of the 49th, all of whom are severely wounded, appear to have greatly distinguished themselves.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the manner in which Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans met this very serious attack. I had not the good fortune to witness it myself, being occupied in front of Balaklava at the time it commenced, and having only reached his position as the affair ceased, but I am certain I speak the sentiments of all who witnessed the operation, in saying that the greatest credit is due to the Lieutenant-General, whose services and conduct I have before had to bring under your grace's notice.

I enclose the return of the losses the army has sustained since the 22nd.—I have, &c., RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

Major General Sir de Lacy Evans in a despatch dated "Second Division, Heights of the Tchernaya, October 27," the extreme right of the English position, describe this attack more in detail:—

Immediately on the cannonade being heard, the Duke of Cambridge brought up to our support the brigade of Guards under Major-General Bentinck, with a battery under Lieutenant-Colonel Daeres. His Royal Highness took post in advance of our right to secure that flank, and rendered me throughout the most effective and important assistance. General Bosquet, with similar promptitude, and from a greater distance, approached our position with five French battalions. Sir G. Cathcart hastened to us with a regiment of Rifles, and Sir G. Brown pushed forward two guns in co-operation by our left.

The enemy came on at first rapidly, assisted by their

guns on the Mound-hill. Our pickets, then chiefly of the 49th and 30th Regiments, resisted them with very remarkable determination and firmness. Lieutenant Conolly, of the 49th, greatly distinguished himself, as did Captain Bayly of the 30th, and Captain Acherley, all of whom, I regret to say, were severely wounded. Sergeant Sullivan also displayed at this point great bravery.

In the meantime our eighteen guns in position, including those of the first division, were served with the utmost energy. In half an hour they forced the enemy's artillery to abandon the field. Our batteries were then directed with equal accuracy and vigour upon the enemy's columns, which (exposed also to the close fire of our advanced infantry) soon fell into complete disorder and flight. They were then literally chased by the 30th and 95th regiments over the ridges, and down towards the head of the bay. So eager was the pursuit, that it was with difficulty Major-General Pennesfather eventually effected the recall of our men. These regiments and the pickets were led gallantly by Major Mauleverer, Major Champion, Major Egan, and Major Hume. The Russians were similarly pursued further towards our right by four companies of the 41st, led gallantly by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. P. Herbert, A.Q.M.G. The 47th also contributed. The 55th were held in reserve.

Above 80 prisoners fell into our hands, and about 130 of the enemy's dead were left within or near our position. It is computed that their total loss could scarcely be less than 600.

Our loss, I am sorry to say, has been above 30, of whom 19 officers are killed, and 5 wounded. I am happy to say hopes are entertained that Lieutenant Conolly will recover, but his wound is dangerous.

Sir De Lacy Evans concluded by giving a list of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates whose conduct attracted special notice.

JOURNAL OF OPERATIONS.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* in the Light Division has sent an interesting journal of the operations before Sebastopol, from Oct. 23rd to 27th, from which we make a few extracts:—

Oct. 23.—A cloudy night, followed by a hazy morning. Wind still from the south, and mild. The fire in our batteries has continued at a slackened rate all day. The French are slowly advancing their batteries by regular approaches, which the comparatively level nature of the ground to the left enables them to do. Our principal batteries cannot be advanced, as they are already on the brows of the two hills on which they are constructed, and are separated by very deep rocky ravines from those worked by the Russians. We must, therefore, wait till the French are more advanced, and the proper time for the assault arrives. Among the casualties to-day was Captain J. O. Childs, R.A., who was killed in the battery. Cases of cholera are still occurring occasionally, though it has disappeared as a prevailing disease. Among the recent victims of the disease is Major A. Salzen Willett, 17th Lancers. The senior captain is now commanding the regiment. Lieutenant Young, of the Royal Artillery, has also died from cholera. This day has been remarkably close and warm, though the sun has scarcely shown itself. Sebastopol is very safe from fire. All the principal buildings, and nearly all the second-rate houses are built of stone, and to this cause must be attributed the little success which has attended our efforts to fire any part of it.

Oct. 24.—A dark, cloudy night, followed, towards day-break, by some smart showers. Rain continues, at intervals, all day, and falls heavily toward night. The batteries continue their fire at much the same rate as yesterday. Another attack was made this morning on our sharpshooters and picquets on the right, but the Russians were again driven back. One of their party, a Pole, escaped, and gives himself up as a prisoner. He states that there are many other Poles who would gladly come over to us if they could, but each Pole is generally placed between two Russians and is closely watched. A private of the 83rd Regiment—Duke of Wellington's—by name M'Guire, has attracted the notice of the Commander-in-Chief by an act of daring. He was in advance as a sharpshooter, and was made prisoner. He was being marched away between two Russian soldiers, a third being in rear, when, seeing his guard for a moment careless and looking in another direction, he suddenly seized a loaded musket from one of the two men at his side and discharged it at him. No sooner had he done this than he swung round the butt-end, and with it struck the second man on his other side a blow on his head which felled him to the ground. The third Russian decamped, and M'Guire effected his escape. An eight-inch gun had just been loaded with a live shell, and the match was applied to fire it off. At that moment one of the enemy's shells entered the gun, and the two shells exploding burst the gun. Every man in the battery was more or less hurt. Some were killed. This afternoon the roof of the Round Tower fell in, carrying with it all the four guns on its summit. The tower is quite opened by a deep breach in the side which is most exposed to the guns of the twenty-one gun battery, and the whole structure is now a complete ruin.

Oct. 25.—Rain continued at intervals during the first part of the night, but towards morning the clouds broke and it became starlight. The clouds are now dispersing, and the sun appearing, promises a fine day. Wind still southerly. Our batteries and the Russian batteries opposed to them were silent all night. The fire continued without cessation in the direction of the French works—occasionally very heavy.—9 A.M. Cannonading heard in the rear. The first and fourth divisions are ordered from the front. The firing continues, and we soon hear that the Russians in strong force have attacked our position at Balaklava, and that they have captured two batteries, together containing nineteen guns, which were defended by Turkish troops. These latter are said to have fired, until ordered to retire: but they omitted to spike the guns before abandoning them. Sad tidings arrive also of the fate of our light cavalry brigade, who have suffered most terribly from the guns of the enemy while making a charge. . . . 8 P.M. The allied

troops are seen occupying the whole line of hills which extend from the right of our position in front of Sebastopol to the base of operations at Balaklava. The enemy are occupying the plain, and also maintain their position on the conical hill, on the summit of which was the most advanced battery which they took from the Turks.

Oct. 26.—A starlight fine night, but cold. The morning opens sunny and bright. Wind southerly. There was heavy cannonading during the night between French and Russian batteries. Ours were silent, but, as usual, open soon after daylight, and continue with a slack fire throughout the day. Lieutenant and Adjutant Maule, of the 88th Regiment, was struck by a round shot while with a covering party of his regiment in the 21-gun battery, and in consequence lost his left arm. The reports of the very serious loss in our light cavalry brigade are fully confirmed, and cause general regret: a mere skeleton remains.—Twelve, noon. A sudden order to the second division, and to all men of the light division not employed in the batteries, to get under arms immediately. A large force is seen advancing against our right from the direction of the valley along which the Tchernaya river runs to fall into the head of the Sebastopol roadstead. Seven battalions are counted, together with a force of artillery, and some cavalry. The second division, lying on the extreme right, is instantly under arms, and reinforcements shortly arrive from the brigade of guards, light, and fourth divisions. As the enemy advances, with their skirmishers thrown out, in order of battle, a heavy fire is opened upon them of grape and shell, and some rockets, from a line of fourteen guns which have been quickly brought into position on the heights from the field batteries. They at first attempt to push on in spite of the fire, but soon waver, are thrown in confusion, and retire in disorder. The infantry do not come into collision; the artillery have it all to themselves. The number of killed and wounded among the Russians must have been very great, for our shells burst in the midst of them with deadly effect—a compensation in a slight degree for our severe loss yesterday. This time we occupied the heights, and the Russian force attempted to carry them; the difference in the result was soon marked. This, though short, was an effective affair, General Browne was in command.

Oct. 27.—A hot sunny day, following a fine starlight night. The progress of the siege operations slowly advances. We are reserving our fire, and accumulating ammunition in the batteries until the time shall arrive for the decisive attack to be made.

FACTS, INCIDENTS, AND REPORTS.

The *Morning Chronicle's* Vienna correspondent learns that at the Council of War held by the Commanders and Admirals of the allies, on the 27th of October, it was resolved that the allied fleets should not be allowed again to participate in the bombardment of Sebastopol from the sea-side, it having been found that the ships are thereby exposed to severe injury without being able to render a proportionately effective service. At the special request of Admiral Dundas, batteries Nos. 1 and 2, erected near the sea-coast, have been entirely manned by the marine artillery, whose services are beyond all praise. The Admiral has now also proposed to furnish several other batteries with naval gunnery to be worked by marines and sailors from the ships—an idea which has been approved and accepted. The storming columns are it is said to be formed by volunteers from the corps.

A number of spies had been shot in the camp of the allies, viz., five interpreters (two Austrian, two French, and one renegade.)

A shameful piece of neglect on the part of the home authorities has been discovered. The shells for the Lancaster guns are too large for the bore, and every shell costs immense labour in filing down before it can be used.—*Morning Post*.

In one instance, a small party of sharpshooters, with a young officer in command, became so elated at an explosion in one of the enemy's batteries, in front of which they were lying in ambush, that they all got up and cheered; of course bringing upon themselves a volley the instant their position was exposed.

Among the deeds of coolness may be mentioned that of a Light Division man. He was one of a picket, and seeing a gentleman in plain clothes riding out of Sebastopol, with a guard of three or four soldiers somewhat in his rear, watched him. Presently the horseman got off, walked a short distance on one side in order to sketch—probably he was an engineer officer taking the positions of our working parties—leaving his charger to crop the stunted grass. Our active soldier seized the favourable opportunity, crept quietly up to the steed, mounted him, and rode off in triumph to his comrades, who received him with a British cheer.

A French officer was taken prisoner on shore the other day; he was taken into Sebastopol, and in the confusion managed to escape. He says that there were 6,000 men killed; the wounded were innumerable. They were obliged to drive the Russians to their guns at the point of the bayonet, and they had the gallows rigged, and were hanging them by the dozen. The town was in an awful state. There is a report that the Poles will turn on the Russians as soon as our troops assault it, which is not unlikely.—*Daily News*.

Our sharpshooters, with their Minie rifles have been most successful in picking off the Russian artillerymen. They have been to the front, within 500 yards of the enemy's batteries, where they get under cover as best they can, either by scraping a hole in the ground or by retreating behind some natural covering. They take up their position after nightfall, each man acting for himself; and the execution they have done may be judged from the fact, that as soon as the man appears in sight he is instantly sent to his "last account."—*Morning Post*.

I was enabled, by ocular testimony, to judge of the

little harm effected by the Russians on our batteries, and of the scientific and solid manner in which the latter had been constructed. A night visit to the trenches is always impressive. The silence in the batteries, broken alone by the spade and pick of the sappers smoothing the earth disturbed by the enemy's balls; the massive guns frowning from their embrasures; the stupendous strength of the parapets and traverses; the calm slumbers of the covering party, enveloped in their blankets; and the rambling of approaching ammunition waggons,—one and all strike the imagination of the spectator. An occasional shell from the Russians enlivens the proceedings, the tract of the projectile being traced by the burning fuse from the muzzle of the gun to the point of explosion.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Lord Dunkellin, who is exceedingly near-sighted, started during the night of Saturday (19th) with a party of the Guards for one of the batteries, missed his road, and walked into the hands of the Russian out-lying picket. He must have been well in advance; for his men when they discovered their error, rushed at once from the danger and escaped. Being unarmed and few in number, all assistance to their officer was out of the question; moreover, it was quite dark. As Prince Mentchikoff is one of the old Russian party, he will, I doubt not, direct the greatest attention to be paid to his noble prisoner. And there is further reason why Lord Dunkellin should be well cared for—his father was once Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, and necessarily personally acquainted with the Prince.—*Morning Post*.

The "Blue-jacket battery" most certainly manifested no signs of want of powder and shot, as the condition of the Redan amply testified. Captain Peel gave one of his many proofs of determination and sang *froid*: a shell fell into the battery, upon which he instantly seized it in his arms and hurled it over the parapet, where it exploded harmlessly.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Some surprise has been expressed at General Canrobert writing despatches described as unnecessarily discouraging, but it is alleged that the General is far different from the generality of his countrymen. His character is serious, his temperament cold, his judgment slow but exact, and he is devoid of enthusiasm or of passion. He talks of things as they are, and when he has not the certitude of realising an object he never encourages hope.

A letter written on the 27th of October by a French officer, says:—The second parallel is entirely finished. It is at 400 metres from the main bastion. Its length is about one-third that of the first parallel, and its position in relation to that is very nearly central. These trenches, the greater part hewn out of flinty soil or rock, resemble an immense quarry, and the greater part of the wounds are caused by splinters from the stones.

An act of heroic bravery is related of a young Russian officer. Disguised as a British soldier, with twelve devoted companions, he succeeded during the night in approaching a French battery, and spiking four guns. The heroic little band was all out to pieces, after achieving this noble and incredible exploit.

The recent Russian reinforcements in the Crimea are estimated at 40,000 men.

A Tartar chief, named Ahmet, has organised a band of guerillas in the Crimea, and annoys the Russians by cutting off their convoys of provisions and ammunition.

Eight ships of the allies were so seriously damaged on the 17th ult. that they are to be sent back respectively to Toulon and Portsmouth.

A seaman on board the *Agamemnon*, in a letter describing the attack on Fort Constantine, says:—"We have 16 shot about the water lines, but none through; several through the main and lower decks, three through mainmast-head, mainyard, obliging us to fish, and the mainsail was three times on fire. Nearly the whole of the main-rigging and topmast rigging was sent through, as well as the fore-yard—in fact we are a complete wreck aloft. After this is over we leave for England. We are in great anxiety, and expect every minute to be ordered in again; if we are, our Admiral is sure to run into the thickest part of it, for he is a second Nelson. When we went in, we had an ensign at fore and maintopmast head nailed to the mast, an Admiral's flag (red) at the mizen, Union Jack lashed on the forestay, and other ensigns at different parts. The Admiral was knocking about the decks wherever he thought he might give encouragement. He had a very narrow escape, for two of the signalmen were wounded by the splinter of a shell close to him on the poop."

A Pole and some Russians deserted last night. They tell us that the enemy have lost 3,000 killed and wounded, that the town is in a frightful state—the shops closed, the merchants fled, the goods placed underneath in the cellars, and that the "pointed" balls and shells (Lancasters) do frightful mischief. There are no longer volunteers to work the guns, as there were at first. The men have now to be forced to the batteries. Many poor women and children have lost their lives in this terrible cannonade.—*Letter, October 22*.

The diminution of our numbers every day is enough to cause serious anxiety. Out of 35,609 men borne on the strength of the army there are not more now than 16,500 rank and file fit for service. Since the 10th of this month upwards of 700 men have been sent as invalids to Balaklava. There is a steady drain of some 40 or 50 men a-day going out from us, which is not dried up by the numbers of the returned invalids. Even the 20 or 30 a-day wounded and disabled when multiplied by the number of the days we have been here becomes a serious item in the aggregate. We are badly off for spare gun carriages and wheels for ammunition and forage.—*Letter, October 22*.

On 21st, that the Russian Governor sent in yesterday

to Lord Raglan to ask for a day's truce to bury the dead on both sides. The same authority has it that Lord Raglan replied "He had no dead to bury." The Russians in revenge for this are leaving the dead where they fall outside the lines, and also bring them out from the town and place them in the valley frequented by our pickets and skirmishers, who are much annoyed by the stench. This is a new engine of warfare.—*Letter, October 21.*

Our mortar fire has nearly ceased. The complaints against our fuses are louder every day. The Russians opened a new battery last night. They now have 230 guns upon us and the French, and our fire has been reduced considerably.—*Letter, October 22.*

Towards morning there was some musketry heard from the French lines, and, to our wonderment, an inexplicable apparition of riderless horses took place in our camp. They turned out to be fully equipped and accoutred—saddled, bridled, and all, and were recognised as belonging to Russian dragoons. How they turned up no one knows, it is supposed that their owners got into a panic, and "bolted" ere they could get into the saddle. Already 193 have been caught. The firing at this moment on our front lines has nearly slackened altogether.—*Times correspondent, October 28.*

After the affair of the 25th it was resolved to abandon the position at Balaklava, and to retire to the hills overlooking the town. In that case our depot would have been established at Arrow Bay or at Cherson. Sir E. Lyons is said to have advised Lord Raglan to change his determination, and we are now making every preparation, in conjunction with the French, to defend the approaches to the town, and to secure our communication.

The officer who captured Lord Dunkellin told me that he took his lordship to Prince Menschikoff, and that his reception was of the kindest possible description. He will be *bien soigné* by his Excellency. An attempt to exchange Russian prisoners for his lordship is said to have been made and to have failed. Our guns are becoming very shaky from repeated firing. We must have more men, and that speedily. The weather is lovely, the days being as warm as ours in best July time.—*Times Correspondent, October 27.*

We have unfortunately burnt the hospital, which, the deserters say, was full of wounded men from the Alma and from the batteries. We have also destroyed a small war steamer.

Salt is a luxury which is rarely to be had unless in conjunction with porky fibre; and as to milk and butter, the very taste of them is forgotten. Lord Raglan was very glad to get a little cold pig and ration rum and water one night in our march here. However, the hardest lot of all is reserved for our poor horses. All hay rations for baggagers are rigidly refused; they only receive a few pounds of indifferent barley. There is not a blade of grass to be had—the whole of these plateaux and hills are covered with thistles only, and where the other covering of the earth goes I know not.—*Letter, October 22.*

THE MISSING DESPATCH.

Lord Raglan's missing despatch of the 18th was published in a *Gazette Extraordinary* on Saturday last, with the following explanation:—"This despatch was lost on its passage through France, and was received at the above hour by his Grace, to whom it was transmitted by his Excellency the Lord Cowley, G.C.B." In this official document, the interest in which is considerably diminished by subsequent advices, the British Commander-in-Chief describes the siege operations of the 17th and 18th. On the former day the English opened fire with about 60 guns of different calibre, the lightest being 24-pounders. "It may here be proper to observe that the character of the position which the enemy occupy on the south side of Sebastopol is not that of a fortress, but rather of an army in an entrenched camp on very strong ground, where an apparently unlimited number of heavy guns, amply provided with gunners and ammunition, are mounted." The explosion of the French magazine he describes as having almost paralyzed their efforts for the day. The British batteries, however, materially injured the enemy's works, silenced the heavy guns on the top of the loopholed tower, and many of its guns at its base, and caused an extensive explosion in the rear of a strong redoubt in the immediate front of the British. The enemy, notwithstanding, answered to the last from a number of guns along their more extended line. On the 18th, he says that the fire was resumed at daylight by the British sailors and artillery, and responded to, though in a somewhat less degree, by the Russians; but the French troops being occupied in the repair of their batteries, and in the formation of others, did not renew the attack, except from a work on their extreme left: they expected, however, to be able to do so on the next morning. After mentioning the death of Colonel the Hon. Frances Hood, of the Grenadier Guards, in the trenches, he briefly alludes to the attack on Sebastopol by the fleet, which resulted in the explosion of a magazine, and considerable injury to Fort Constantine. "Since I wrote to your Grace on the 18th (Lord Raglan adds), six battalions of Turkish infantry and 300 Turkish artillery have been added to the force in front of Balaklava."

The return of casualties from 15th to 17th October, 1854, inclusive, gives a total of 2 officers, 1 sergeant, 21 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 9 sergeants, 2 drummers, 124 rank and file, wounded.

SINGAL DEFEAT AND LOSS OF THE RUSSIANS.

The *Moniteur* of Monday publishes the following despatch from General Canrobert:—

"Before Sebastopol, Nov. 6.—Yesterday the Russian army, augmented by reinforcements from the Danube and the reserves which had joined it from the southern governments of the empire, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked the right of the English position before Sebastopol. The English army sustained the combat with

the most remarkable firmness (*la plus remarquable solidité*). I caused it to be supported by General Bosquet's division, which fought with admirable vigour, as well as by the troops which were nearest to the position of our ally. The enemy, far more numerous than we were, was beaten and retreated with enormous losses, which are estimated at 8,000 or 9,000 men. This obstinate struggle lasted the entire day. On my left General Forey had at the same time to repulse a sortie from the garrison. The troops under his energetic leading drove the enemy back to his defences, inflicting on him a loss of 1,000 men. This brilliant day which has not been purchased without loss (*qui n'a pas été achetée sans perte*) on the part of the allies, has done the greatest honour to our arms. The siege continues regularly."

VIENNA, Monday.—Intelligence has been received here from Bucharest, to the effect that early on the morning of the 5th instant, Prince Menschikoff's entire army attacked the English before Sebastopol.

The battle was sanguinary, and lasted till four in the afternoon; but the allies in the end obtained a decisive victory. The losses were severe on both sides. Many hundred prisoners were taken by the English.

Among the wounded on the side of the English army were Generals Sir C. Brown, Buller, Adams, Bentinck and Torrens. There was great consternation at Odessa.

The telegraphic communication is stopped.

We have also a Russian version of the battle. In a report to the Czar written the day after, Prince Menschikoff asserts that on the 5th his troops attacked the English right flank with success, and took a battery. The loss, he says, was great on both sides. A sortie was at the same time made in the direction of the French batteries, when fifteen guns were spiked. A division of French infantry followed the Russians as the latter were returning to the fortress, and attempted to enter, as if resolved on assaulting the place. They were, however, driven back with heavy loss.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

Telegraphic despatches were published in the *Times* yesterday to the following effect:—

VIENNA, Monday morning.—The *Morgen Post*, which is a paper of no great authority has the following:—

CZERNOWITZ, Nov. 11.—"On the 6th the whole garrison of Sebastopol, amounting to 65,000 men, made a sortie. A furious battle ensued, which was not ended when the messenger left; but the allies had the advantage."

Monday Afternoon.—"The news forwarded this morning relative to the sortie was but too true. Reliable information has been given me that the English suffered a very heavy loss, and had three Generals wounded. It is said that later intelligence has been received, according to which the Russians had at last been repelled with a loss of 3,000 men."

VIENNA, Monday Evening.—The following is an epitome of several authentic despatches of the 6th from the Crimea:—"Early in the morning of the 6th the garrison of Sebastopol and the army in the field made a violent attack on the right wing of the allied army, composed of English Foot Guards, and the Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions. General Bosquet's Division advanced to the support of the English, and, subsequently, other French troops, under General Canrobert, arrived. The battle lasted till the afternoon, when the Russians retired, having suffered a heavy loss and leaving several hundred prisoners in the hands of the English; the latter lost a great number of men. Generals Brown, Bentinck, Buller, and Torrens, were more or less dangerously wounded. The prevalent opinion here is, that if such another victory is obtained the allies will be obliged to raise the siege; but it is a good sign that the last Russian despatch published only reaches up to the 5th."

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CRIMEA.

It is reported that two more divisions of the French army are under orders to embark for the East. This is somewhat confirmed by another report in a Toulon paper of the 5th, that a portion if not the whole of the Baltic squadron was then hourly expected to transport a corps of reserve of 30,000 men to Turkey. The divisions of Generals Dulac and de Salles, who had been sent to the camp of the south, have received orders to embark at Toulon to reinforce the army of the East. These two divisions are now probably on their way to the Crimea.

Besides the force of 4,000 men designated three weeks ago as about to join the army under Lord Raglan, and who have by this time left England and Ireland in the Queen of the South, Cleopatra, Ottawa, Robert Lowe, and other steam-ships, the 97th Regiment, numbering about 1,000 effectives, have been ordered up from the Piræus as soon as replaced by the 3rd Buffs from Malta, and the 62nd Regiment, also about 1,000 strong, has left Malta for the Crimea. Besides these reinforcements, further drafts from the different depots, to the number of nine officers and 790 men, will embark in a day or two at Portsmouth, in the screw-steamers Adelaide and Brandon. By this means an addition will be made of nearly 7,000 men to the forces before Sebastopol.

Permanent orders have been received at Dublin for the 90th regiment of Light Infantry to prepare for departure to the East on Friday next. This corps will be completed to its strength by volunteers from the depots of the 2nd (or Queen's) Regiment, and 2nd battalion 60th Rifles. Orders of preparation have also been received by the 3rd Dragoons.

A ministerial paper affirms that instructions will be immediately sent from the Home-office for the embodi-

ment for permanent service of either seven or eight additional regiments of English militia. There are already 11 regiments embodied, and the additional force will render available for active service, if necessary, a number of efficient regiments of the line now in the Mediterranean.

The recent news from the Crimea induces the *Times* to urge, with the greatest earnestness, the imperative necessity of sending out LARGE REINFORCEMENTS. The total loss up to the 26th ult. is estimated as high as 14,000 lives—only 16,000 to do the work of 30,000. Why leave "a single sailing-man-of-war in the Euxine?" why not send out the steam-fleet as it arrives from the Baltic? "We believe we have some 20,000 soldiers at home, besides some thousands more who might be drawn from our garrisons in the Mediterranean, their place being supplied, if necessary, by militia, ready and willing to discharge this duty; why should not all that is disposable of this force be thrown at once on the shores of the Crimea?" England can do without soldiers: "let our spirits and our efforts rise with the emergency;" and in these happy islands, let us rely upon the policeman to maintain order, and upon the militia to defend the country.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have notified to their customers that they have received "imperative orders from government to prepare the Candia, Ripon, and other large steamers for the transport of troops to the Crimea." The directors state that they are informed that "the emergency of the case requires that this step should be taken even at the risk of interrupting the mail service," an interruption, however, which their precautions will obviate. Besides the Candia and Ripon, the Nubia and the Royal West India Mail Company's steamer Thames have been taken up by the government, and will proceed from Southampton to Toulon to take in French troops for the Crimea. The General Screw Company's steamer Indiana, which is expected daily at Southampton from New York, has also been taken up by the government.

Parties are actively employed in purchasing horses for the Cavalry throughout the United Kingdom. The Eastern Cavalry force has lost most severely, more particularly by embarkation and by the crippled accommodation of transports.

THE GERMAN POWERS.

There is no doubt that, under no circumstances, will Austria act offensively against Russia till the spring. As long as the Russian troops concentrated on the Austrian frontier there was a possibility that a hostile collision might take place during the winter; but the St. Petersburg Cabinet, anxious not to give umbrage to Austria, has expressed its willingness to place them "in some other equally advantageous strategic position." Still the armaments in Austria continue.

It is stated in correspondence from Berlin of the 12th, that the Russian reply to the last Prussian note has arrived there. The Russian Cabinet does not unreservedly accept, but is disposed to discuss the four points as a basis for negotiation.

Reports concur in representing Prussia as having made a new representation to Russia in a very decided spirit—which would be a novelty; meanwhile, a copy of this note despatched to Vienna is accompanied by the request, that, pending the answer, no new demand will be made upon the Czar by Austria. The *Borussia* of Hamburg reports the substance of the last Austrian note in reply to the Prussian despatch of the 13th October. The tone of the note is conciliatory; welcoming a hint that there exists no real motive for schism between Prussia and Austria; insisting that ulterior facts will prove Austria to have been in the right, since she sees, in the defensive position taken by Russia, only a military measure; and again asking for the support of Prussia under the Treaty of April 20.

Other events in Germany have operated to sustain this Austrian note. After a conference held at Weimar on the 16th October, the Ministers of Saxony, Saxony-Altenburg, Saxony-Coburg, and Saxony-Gotha agreed to an "identical note," addressed by each of these Governments separately to Austria, in the following terms:—

"The Government of — does not hesitate to support the opinion, that the inactivity of the Confederation with regard to the great question of the moment causes prejudice to the dignity of Germany, and it believes also, for its part, that that question ought to be carried before the Diet. It is resolved likewise to adhere to a Resolution of the Diet, if such a one should be taken, declaring, that an attack of Russia on Austria, whether in the Principalities or on the Austrian frontier, would call all Germany to protect the territory of the Austrian empire; and that, even if all the German interests, which may be placed in question in course of the existing complications, cannot at present be known, Germany appropriates to herself, from the present moment, the two demands of guarantee relative to the cessation of the Russian protectorate in the Principalities, and the free navigation of the Danube. The Government does not fear to express its disposition to adhere to a Treaty to that effect, even if proposed to the Diet by Austria alone, since, full of confidence in the German sentiments of Austria and Prussia, it has the certain hope, that, in the course of the negotiations which will take place in the Diet, an accord will be established between these two Powers, an accord to which the Government of — attaches the greatest importance, and without which there cannot be any prosperity for Germany, but only innumerable dangers."

THE BALTIC FLEET.

We read in a Hamburg letter of the 5th, published in the *Independence* of Brussels:—"Whilst Admiral Napier seems to be amusing himself at Hamburg, and while the twenty ships, mostly liners, of the English fleet do not stir from the port of Kiel, we learn by way of Lubeck that ten light war steamers of the English still remain in the Baltic, where they occupy three naval stations near one another, so that they can unite in a short time should events require it. Although the division of the Russian fleet at Swaborg has as yet made no attempt to leave this port, now free and no

longer blockaded, the English steam-squadron seems to have for its mission that of remaining partly at Öregrund and partly at Faro Sound until the ice is sufficiently thick to prevent the exit of the Russian naval forces. On the 26th of October last not one ship of war belonging to the allies was to be seen at the island of Åland. The last, the *Penelope* frigate, left the anchorage of Ledsund on the 27th ult. to join the *Odin* at Öregrund, from which place they observed the Gulf of Bothnia. The weather, just as it always is at this late season of the year, was exceedingly bad in those latitudes, and almost every day some deplorable calamity occurred amongst the shipping. Towards the end of October the islands of Åland were entirely free and completely evacuated. The Russian government had not yet taken any measures for re-establishing its authority on them. The communications with Finland had already become very frequent.

Intelligence has been received of the capture in the Baltic of the ship *Thomas Browne*, of Middlesborough, by the Russians. It appears that on the night of the 26th of October, while she was on her passage from Faro to Memel, she was unfortunately driven ashore and stranded on the coast of West Courland. Early in the morning, a party of Russian soldiers came down and took possession of the vessel, removing the ship's company out of her. They marched them, as prisoners, about thirteen miles up the country, where, up to the date of the information, they remained. Efforts are being made to send them money, to enable them to procure better provisions and necessities, as their captors are said not to have supplied them in point of quality as well as could be desired. In the hope of ameliorating their condition in that respect, or procuring their release, the aid of the Russian consul at Newcastle has been obtained, and also that of the British consul at Memel.

Several vessels that have attempted to get into the ports of the gulf of Finland have been captured by the British cruisers. The *Imperieuse* has taken two prizes.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Ships continue to arrive at Odessa, where they are chartered to load linseed.

Baron Brunnov, who has been residing at Darmstadt, has been suddenly recalled to St. Petersburg.

The Turks have taken up their winter quarters at Kars—the Russians, at Tiflis.

The remainder of the prisoners of the *Tiger*, consisting principally of the midshipmen, are expected to arrive at Berlin daily, on their way home.

The Low Moor Iron Company has just received an additional order from the Government to cast 20,000 balls of large size for the purposes of the war.

The Russian and Finnish prisoners at Lewes are well provided with cash; the toys made by the men are now sold at a much higher price than at first, and are readily bought.

A gentleman of Bristol was informed from the Horse Guards last week, in answer to an application for a commission in the army for his son, that there were already 1,200 names on the list. Before the war there were not more than 100 names registered. — *Bath Chronicle*.

The Post-office authorities have issued a notice to the effect that all letters and newspapers to the army or navy in Turkey and the Black Sea, must be prepaid, or they will be withheld. The charge upon letters is 3d. for one-quarter of an ounce, and 6d. for one-half of an ounce, &c.—upon papers 2d.

A despatch from Jassy, Nov. 16, says:—"The movement of Ottoman troops towards Moldavia and the Pruth continues with great activity, and produces great sensation in the Principality. It is not doubted that the Turkish army is in a condition to resume the offensive with vigour. Omar Pasha is expected in person on the Pruth."

In an official letter from the Admiralty in Lloyd's, dated November 7, it is notified that the blockade of the White Sea and the Baltic will commence at the earliest possible period next spring; and that the Admiralty have been ordered to extend the blockade of the mouths of the Danube "to all the ports in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff which still remain in possession of the enemy."

It is stated that the rule laid down by the Duke of Newcastle, with respect to the communication of intelligence from the seat of war, is to publish, as soon as possible, all information received from Lord Raglan and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, but not to give circulation to any of the innumerable reports picked up by subordinate agents and transmitted to the Government.

The Directors of the Crystal Palace proposed to recompense the band of the Guides for their services on the occasion of the late military fete at Sydenham, but the Captain begs that the sum may be paid to the Patriotic Fund. "The pleasure of having contributed its share towards the relief of the members of a nation, an ally, and plunged in misfortune by the consequences of a war in common, is in itself recompense enough."

There is a hitch in the movement to get up a Perry defence and testimonial fund. On Saturday week, an order was presented to the London and County Joint Stock Bank from Mr. Perry, directing payment of £1,500 to his credit to Charles du Buix in Paris. No intimation of Mr. Perry's intention had been communicated to the treasurer of the fund; and consequently that gentleman has put an advertisement in the papers, announcing that, "but for this circumstance the petitions to Her Majesty would have been forwarded to the proper quarter," but now requesting that no further subscriptions be sent in. The treasurer has deposited £2,000 with the Windsor bankers, at interest, in the joint names of himself and Mr. Perry; and "there he intends it to remain until a better investment can be made."

Postscript.

REINFORCEMENTS TO THE CRIMEA.

We believe we may confidently state that it has been arranged that 50,000 men are to be immediately sent out from France to the Crimea, and that England is to bear half of the expense. It is to aid the transport of these soldiers that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have received "imperative orders" from Government to prepare some of their largest steamers for the transport of troops to the Crimea. It is to supply the men for this expedition that the camp at Satory has been broken up. English regiments, too, are about to be sent out to join the army before Sebastopol. These extensive preparations have occasioned a correspondingly extensive demand for transports, and we are credibly informed that our Ministers are at their wits' ends because they cannot, for love or money, procure a sufficient number on the spur of the moment. Why not employ the ships now returning from the Baltic? The ships which carried French troops to Bomarsund can also carry English troops to Sebastopol. — *Daily News*.

It is believed that on Saturday next the splendid screw-steamer *Royal Albert*, 121, Captain Sir J. Pauley, will leave Sheerness and proceed to Portsmouth to fill up without a day's delay for service in the Black Sea. The *Royal Albert* is capable of conveying from 1,500 to 2,000 troops, and there will be no want of volunteers if entire regiments cannot be completed on short notice.

The Peninsular Company's steamer *Candia* proceeds from Southampton to-night to Toulon, to take in French troops for the Crimea. The *Royal Mail* steamer *Thames* proceeds to Toulon to-morrow for the same purpose. The *Ripon* proceeds on Friday or Saturday next, and the *Indiana* and *Nubia* as soon as they can possibly be got ready. The *Candia* is victualled for 1,200 men, for 42 days. The *Nubia* will take as many, and the *Ripon* above 1,000. The *Indiana* is to be victualled for 1,400 men. The Government will pay £1,000 a month more for her than for the other steamers of the General Screw Company, on account of the larger number of troops she will carry.

Orders have been received at the Tower to prepare, with all possible speed, an immense number of stores, and several thousand stand of arms, with ammunition, which are intended for the several regiments about to depart to the seat of war.

The transport steamers are expected at Portsmouth by the 25th.

The *Ourasca*, 30, screw frigate, the Hon. Captain Hastings, with the mails and a detachment of Royal Artillery for the Crimea, did not sail for her destination till yesterday morning.

The *Times* writes as follows on the question of reinforcements:—"It is intended to send to the Crimea one more battalion of the Guards, the 97th Regiment from the Piræus, the 62nd from Gallipoli, the 34th from Malta, the 71st from Cyprus, the 82nd from Edinburgh, and the 90th from Ireland. There will be no difficulty, we understand, in obtaining the services of any amount of any militia that may be required to do garrison duty in the fortresses thus left ungarrisoned, so that this very considerable reinforcement can be sent without running any risk, or stripping the empire of any of its necessary defences, nor are the means wanting of supplying the additional drain on our resources. We are recruiting at the rate of 1,000 men a week. The cavalry regiments at home will not be sent abroad, but will serve as training schools for the recruits of the regiments on foreign service. It is intended to raise each troop to seventy-five men, and to add two troops to each regiment, which will give a total increase of 1,500 soldiers to the force in the Crimea; and, besides, all deficiency occasioned by casualties is to be made up. It is proposed to purchase for the use of the cavalry seasoned horses instead of three-year-olds, as better able to bear the fatigues and privations of a campaign, and less liable to injury by a long voyage. . . . Our allies are about to send, in English steamers, 8,000 excellent troops to reinforce their army, and we trust that Omar Pasha has ere this supplied us with many thousand Turks of the calibre of those who fought at Oltinitsa and Silistria, to replace those who obtained so unenviable a notoriety in the battle of the 25th of October."

Turkish reinforcements are continually sent to the Crimea, and on the 24th of last month some cavalry left Balaklava. According to a letter of the 31st of October, received by the *Lloyd* from Varna, 2,000 Turks, with a great deal of artillery, had left for Balaklava on the 28th and 29th.

THE RUMOURED BATTLE OF NOVEMBER 6.

The Vienna papers publish accounts (inserted in our other columns), purporting to have been transmitted from Bucharest and Czernowitz, describing a great battle fought outside Sebastopol on the 6th instant. In all its main features the engagement thus reported on conforms to General Canrobert's description of the great encounter which he says took place on the 5th. The attack is said to have been made with Prince Menshikoff's entire force within and without the place, upon the right wing of the Allies, to have been repulsed with the aid of General Bosquet's division to have lasted the entire day, and finally to have ended in the victory of the Allies. No official Rus-

sian bulletin had announced any engagement on the 6th, although one from Warsaw gave intelligence of that of the previous day. Moreover, despatches from Bucharest confirming General Canrobert's report, and describing the events of the 6th, resemble in language as well as in substance the Vienna accounts, to which a false date appears to have been assigned. It will be remembered that General Canrobert wrote on the 6th.

The following is a translation of a bulletin published at Warsaw:—"Prince Menshikoff reports that he made two sorties against the enemy's right and left on the 5th November. He adds that he took one battery, and spiked fifteen guns of the French division. The loss on both sides was considerable. A French division, after pursuing the Russians, attempted an assault, but was repulsed with great loss."

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The *Vienna Press* announces in a telegraphic message from Berlin, that a Russian despatch has been received at the latter capital, in which the Czar expresses his acceptance of the "four points" as a basis of direct negotiations with Austria. He is also ready at the same time to withdraw his troops from the Gallician frontier.

Prince Gortschakoff (says a despatch from Vienna) has officially announced to Count Baci that Russia is prepared to treat direct with Austria on the basis of the four conditions. This is here considered a palpable attempt to cause disunion between Austria and the Western Powers.

The German journals agree in stating as a general belief that Austria and Prussia have come to an understanding on the Eastern question, but none of them pretend that Germany is about to take such a part in the present contest as the magnitude of her interests and duties demands.

We still read of additions to the Austrian army. The *Kreis Zeitung* states that a considerable army of reserve is being assembled to support the army of Galicia, and will be stationed in Moravia and Bohemia. Large orders for ordnance are being executed at Neustadt and Gratz for this reserve.

THE VICTORY OF THE 5TH—GENERAL CANROBERT'S DESPATCH.

PARIS, Monday Evening.—A word or two of explanation on the despatch of General Canrobert may be necessary. Some few changes have, it appears, been made in it; for instance, where the *Moniteur* says, "the enemy much more numerous than we were," the General says, "four times more numerous;" in the sentence where the loss of the allies is alluded to, the word "sensible" is omitted; and in the closing phrase, "the siege continues regularly," this last word is not, it is said, in General Canrobert's despatch. On the other hand, it is affirmed, on what would seem also good authority, that an omission of a more encouraging kind has been made in the same despatch. According to this, General Canrobert added, that the Russians had been so weakened by the affair which he announces that for the next ten days they will not be in a condition to resist an assault on the town, and that he means to profit by that interval for action. It will be remarked that the loss on the part of the allies is not specified in the despatch. I am told that it amounts to about 5,000 between the English, French, and Turks. — *Times*.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.

(From the Registrar-General's Report.)

Last week the total number of deaths registered in London was 1,160. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1844-53 the average number was 1,011, and if this is raised in proportion to increase of population it becomes 1,112.

Cholera, which was fatal in the two previous weeks in 46 and 31 cases, was fatal last week in 23. In the same weeks diarrhoea numbered 46, 33, and 35 deaths. Nine of the deaths from cholera occurred on the north side of the river, the remaining 14 on the south side, 3 of which are returned in the sub-district of St. Paul's Deptford, 4 in the district of Lambeth. Scarcely has for some weeks predominated among synoptic diseases.

The rumour of Lord Palmerston's visit to Paris appears to have been unfounded. He is not expected there.

Last night's *Gazette* contains the order proroguing Parliament to Thursday December 14. The *Daily News* says:—"Though no mention is made of meeting 'for despatch of business' in the further prorogation of Parliament in last night's *Gazette*, we are led to believe that it will meet earlier than it did last session."

It is satisfactory to state that since the late strong expression of public opinion against their conduct the Greek firms in London have behaved with decency and discretion. In fact, the unanimity and plain honesty of the reproof inflicted on them, coupled with the sense of shame which always seems more or less to oppress the enemies of England when they commit themselves to expressions of sympathy for Russian rule, evidently produced an amount of dejection which rendered their position a painful one. — *Times*.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854.

Every article held at improving rates.

Arrivals this week.—Wheat, English, 1,750 qrs.; Foreign, 1,140 qrs. Barley, English, 2,430 qrs.; Irish, 560 qrs.; Foreign, 130 qrs. Oats, English, 100; Irish, 9,940 qrs.; Foreign, 4,910 qrs. Flour, English, 1,290 sacks, 300 barrels.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"U."—Certainly not, but on the contrary. The *Morning Chronicle*, we believe.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1854.

SUMMARY.

MUST the siege of Sebastopol be raised? Such is the startling question which, even in the excitement of fresh successes, absorbs public attention. Our army, officers and men, are being worn out by incessant toil under the walls of Sebastopol. They are doomed to incessant activity without any corresponding result. Their strength and numbers are being drained away. Supposing that the total force of the Russians, both garrison and relieving army, amounts to some 70,000, the besiegers ought, according to the maxims of war, to number nearly double that number; whereas it is believed that the total strength of the Allies does not exceed 60,000, of whom only 18,500 are British. The reduction of our army from 30,000 to half that amount, tells of the severity of the service they have gone through; and when we consider what has been accomplished by this inadequate force, and that the brunt of every engagement with the more numerous Russians has been borne by them, we are compelled afresh to admire the indomitable energy, perseverance, and discipline of the English soldier. It is doubtful whether even in the Peninsula so much laborious service was exacted from British valour and endurance. The almost universal demand, therefore, is for adequate reinforcements. Both the French and English governments are alive to this urgency. Some 18,000 French troops are to be forthwith embarked at Toulon on board some of the English first-class mail steamers as well as their own Baltic fleet, and it is believed that the number will be increased to 50,000. Six British regiments and a battalion of Guards are to be despatched with the utmost speed to the Crimea, and our cavalry are to be largely reinforced by drafts from the regiments at home.

Still the question recurs—Can the allies maintain their position before Sebastopol till these reinforcements arrive? Probably they can, though at great sacrifice. That they can take the fortress by assault with their present resources, is most unlikely. Their diminished numbers have probably by this time been reinforced by a portion at least of the 7,000 men sent out from our shores, by contingents from France, and by a considerable draft from the veterans of Omar Pasha. We may also conclude that with the 40,000 men said to have arrived on the 4th, the Russians have received their last reinforcements. The autumnal rains have, probably, by this time converted the steppes of the Crimea into a lake of mud, and rendered the passage of troops slow and difficult. The allies, therefore, on the 5th are likely to have had all their foes before them, and to have secured their position till further reinforced.

Respecting the "brilliant victory" gained by the combined forces on the 5th instant, accounts are still obscure, but the substance of General Canrobert's despatch is confirmed from other sources, whilst the non-publication of a Russian bulletin on the 6th affords indirect proof of its accuracy. It appears that on that day the Muscovite forces, swollen by recent reinforcements and animated by the presence of two Imperial Arch-Dukes, attacked the right flank of the English. The engagement was obstinate, but resulted in the defeat of the Russians, with a loss estimated as high as from 7,000 to 8,000. The loss of the Allies is not stated by General Canrobert, but another account represents it as reaching 5,000 men! It is plain that the victory was most dearly purchased, and that the impression at Vienna that such another success would compel the raising of the siege is only too well founded. The number of generals wounded, and the fact of the French commander himself being obliged to succour the troops engaged, indicate the severity of the contest. It is supposed that the final assault of the Allies was to be made on the 5th, and that the Russian attack was intended to forestall it. The comparative barrenness of this victory is to be accounted for by the inability of the combined armies, with their present inadequate numbers, to follow up their success.

The details now received of events up to the 28th, enhance our sense of the difficulties of the enterprise in which the allies are engaged, and of the strength of the great fortress and arsenal which they are assailing. General Canrobert candidly confesses, "Evidently the siege will be distinguished eminently laborious;" and Lord Raglan holds out no better prospect. They have to attack, he says, "not a fortress, but an army in an intrenched camp on very strong ground, where an unlimited number of heavy guns, amply provided with gunners and ammunition, are mounted." Still the siege proceeds, though but slowly. The French have advanced to within 400 yards of the walls, but the principal English works having reached the summit of a hill overlooking the town, cannot be further extended. The allies have a considerable advantage in the superior serving of their artillery (the Russian ammunition being wasted in the most prodigal manner), in the known disaffection of the Poles within Sebastopol, and in the bad moral effect produced amongst the besieged by successive defeats and increasing privations. On the other hand, the proposal seriously entertained by the allied Generals, though not carried out, to abandon Balaklava, and the unceasing efforts of the Russians to strengthen the defences of northern Sebastopol gives a glimpse of the perils of the expedition both past and to come.

The Emperor Nicholas has taken advantage of his improved position for the time being, to make another attempt to disarm Austria. His Ambassador at Vienna has made a formal proposal to Count Buol to treat directly with that Power, on the basis of the four propositions recently laid down by the Western Powers. We know not what may be the result, but the present attitude of Austria awakens renewed suspicions, and it is believed that she has come to some sort of understanding with her former ally and with the Cabinet of Berlin.

Next in natural order and interest to the progress of the war, is the prospect of our food-supply. Once more have our hopes of a reaction from the upward price of wheat been disappointed,—but even now, not finally. The calculations of the most authoritative agricultural statistician,—Mr. Caird,—lead him to the conclusion that we are in a better position now than this time last year, although the blockade of our foreign corn-growers' ports had not then commenced. We were deficient six millions of quarters—and we received six and a-half millions of quarters. We have now probably two millions of quarters home-grown more than our entire supply of last year. Nevertheless, that wheat is now eighty shillings per quarter is an ugly fact,—and should set every householder to reckon the possible amount of his bread-bill till the next harvest; so that the fall and permanent reduction for which we still hope, may have the added advantage of a surprise.

How the mischiefs of war are at once complicated and checked by civilization, we see instanced by the behaviour of the Greeks in London and Manchester, on learning the disasters of our army. Some of them were imprudent enough to give open expression to their sympathy with the enemy; and have thus drawn down upon their race threats of government interference or popular vengeance. The notorious hatred of these people to our Ottoman ally, and their suspected complicity with the Russians, would have sufficed, even within the memory of living men, to have caused their expulsion from this island. But they have grown many and rich amongst us—are of importance to the conduct of several branches of commerce—and thus secure to themselves the protection of which they should not be deprived from sentiment or suspicion. Neither considerations of justice, feeling, or compassion, however, will be strong enough to save them from the natural consequences of a repetition of their offence against feelings the deepest of which a nation is capable.

The speeches of Ministers at the Lord Mayor's inaugural banquet seem to have excited scarcely the interest of the auditors, and certainly will raise none in the minds of readers. In like manner, the Bedford, Coventry, and Abingdon Elections, are uncared for beyond the boundaries of those boroughs. A speech that does not begin with "We are in the crisis of a mighty conflict," can hardly hope to find hearers,—and neither ministers nor candidates seem to like venturing on an exordium so significant.

Queen Isabella has opened her constituent Cortes with a speech of professions it is impossible to believe, and which probably not a third of the representatives desire to realise. The proclamation of "a new era of prosperity and happiness," by a sovereign who can excite no loyalty, and in a parliament of irreconcilable factions, is a spectacle to which only the pen of a Carlyle could do justice. Very gratifying, if only for its reality, is such a contrast as is presented by the Canadian Parliament—enacting, by 90 to 5, restrictions upon the intoxicating-liquor traffic, and adjourning, "with loud cheers," at the news of Alma;—resolutely, if in error, dealing with a domestic

evil, and with plenty of spare enthusiasm for the fortunes of the parent State.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

We willingly give insertion to the letter of a respected correspondent, subscribed "R. Robinson," remonstrating with us on the terms made use of by us in our last week's Summary, in reference to Mr. Bright's letter to Mr. Watkins on the present war with Russia. And we gladly seize the occasion, for which we have been some time watching, to express frankly the views we entertain of the origin, progress, and prospects of the present terrible crisis.

We premise what we have to say by reminding our correspondent, and our readers generally, that we have never been able to bring ourselves into logical concurrence with the principle of the Peace Society, although we have very heartily lent our best efforts to the furtherance of its object. It has always appeared to us, that unless any and every kind of resort to physical force for the purpose of restraining human violence, be condemned as sinful, and thus the very foundations of civil government amongst men be declared to be in opposition to the word of God, it cannot be successfully maintained that war, however terrible a calamity, however prolific of crime, must necessarily be unlawful. If it be right in a nation to employ a policeman to shield a quiet, industrious, and unoffending subject, named A, from the murderous assaults of a violent, dissipated, and lawless subject, named B, and to use such force in the execution of his trust as the case may demand, even to the event of taking B's life, then it cannot be necessarily wrong to defend a nation of A's against a nation of B's, by the self-same means. In a word, we do not, and cannot, believe that the use of physical force in defence of life, liberty, and property against the aggressions of unbridled passion, is either sinful or impolitic. We are compelled to re-assert this position, because there are some expressions in the letter of our correspondent which appear to us to derive their principal force from an implied acquiescence of our's in the opposite conclusion. Whether a nation may be justified in taking up arms, depends, we think, upon the circumstances of the occasion.

In regard, however, to the present war with Russia, we have never, from the outset, concealed our opinion that it was unnecessary. We entirely agree with Mr. Bright in the sketch he has given of the origin and progress of the quarrel up to the moment of the declaration of war—and we feel convinced that nobody can have studied with conscientious impartiality the whole of the official documents which have been laid before Parliament, without feeling compelled to admit that the war might have been avoided, if our own Government had retained to the end the policy which dictated the Vienna note. Whether this compromise of the difference between Russia and the Porte would have succeeded in preventing ultimate collision, is a question which human foresight cannot determine—at any rate, it might have deferred it for some few years, and what might not intervening circumstances have done to avert the threatened danger? So far we thoroughly concur with Mr. Bright, and admire and applaud his heroic moral courage in recalling the notice of his countrymen to the original facts of the case.

But we have tried in vain to look upon the occasion of this war as one and the same thing as as the true cause of it. We cannot account for the unanimity of the people in favour of the war, nor for the dogged determination of the Government to continue it, by any desire to intermeddle in the quarrels of distant empires, or any care to maintain the Ottoman rule in Turkey. Diplomats, educated in a traditional policy, may have discovered in the *imbroglio* at Constantinople, sufficient cause for an appeal to arms—but the English people never would have done so. The nation has not, in our opinion, been pricked into their present warlike temper by mere meddlesomeness of disposition, nor wholly seduced into it by sentiments of generosity. Behind the immediate pretexts of the war, there lay broad, undeniable, gloomy facts, which had a far greater influence in the formation of public opinion than the wrangling notes of ambassadors, or the possible fate of the Sultan—facts which still remain in all their massive reality, the entire forgetfulness of which cannot, in our sober judgment, be consistent with a just and comprehensive view of the war with Russia. The squabbles at Constantinople, truly described as the occasion and pretext of the war, would never have been allowed by public feeling to swell into such disproportionate magnitude, if there had not been something far more serious underlying, and giving significance to them. The scratches on the skin would not have brought on such violent inflammation unless there had been previous constitutional derangement.

The facts to which we refer as having chiefly generated the public opinion which goaded our Government to take up arms against Russia were such as these:—The immense territorial sway of the Emperor, both in Europe and Asia, and the

facility and rapidity with which the government of Russia, from the time of Peter the Great, downwards, had systematically disturbed, disintegrated, and absorbed, neighbouring states—the vast military power which Nicholas has been constantly increasing, organising, and equipping, and which, together with his naval force, rendered him a dangerous potentate to cross or to offend—the crushing despotism with which, on avowed principle, he wielded this power, wherever he had obtained the mastery—and, lastly, the traditional and never-suspended policy of the house of Romanoff to obtain Constantinople, and remove the seat and centre of Russian government to a more commanding position than it has ever before occupied. These were what we should call latent causes of the war, which, however, would never have operated but for the friction brought to bear upon public opinion in Western Europe by particular events. The destruction of the independence of Poland was one of these events, which, however, established against Russia only a sullen disapprobation. The intervention against Hungary chafed that disapprobation into anger—anger which the eloquence of M. Kossuth was not likely to allay. Then came the Menschikoff mission to the Porte, insolent beyond example, followed closely by the occupation of the Principalities, and capped at length by the Sinope massacre. The people saw, or fancied they saw, in all this an alarming development of despotism *au system*, and the swift growth of a power which might ere long dictate terms to Europe. And they rose up, not so much to assist the Sultan against the Emperor, as to check the further progress of a power which they deemed too large already for safety, and too unenlightened for freedom.

Broadly put, we believe this to be a true account of the case. The war could never have been entered upon but in conformity with, and obedience to, public opinion. But public opinion would neither have been unanimous nor active about the affairs of the East, but for the effect produced upon it by the general facts to which we have above adverted. We do not see in these facts a justification of the present war—but they who advocated the war did. They saw power too great and too rapidly growing for general safety—they saw it employed to trample down national independence—they saw it about to strike a weak people chancing to occupy a strong position—they expected that if this growth went on unchecked, themselves might eventually be unable to cope with it—and partly in anger, excited by their recollection of the past, partly in generous sympathy for the intended victim of the present, and partly in supposed self-defence, and in alarm as to evils to be encountered in the future—the people of England encouraged and all but compelled the Government of England, to stand upon the pretext of the dispute with Turkey, and to show the Emperor, by war, if necessary, that his system of territorial aggrandisement in Europe should extend no further.

Now, if this be true, and if it is by such thoughts and sentiments as these that the country has been and is still animated in the prosecution of the war, it strikes us that we of the peace party would do well not to ignore the *real* question at issue. It is *not* anything that can be now settled by Vienna notes. It is *not* the maintenance of Ottoman rule over Greek subjects. It is *not* a difference between the government of St. Petersburg and that of Constantinople. These were but the trivial occasions of the war—and we shall not gain back public opinion to the cause of peace by representing them as if they were the object in dispute. There are very few Englishmen who care a button about them. But it is evident that they do desire, and that vehemently, to cripple the vast organisation of physical force which Russia has been so long, and at so much pains, putting together in the interests of despotism—and however we may deplore what we deem a political mistake, we do not think it “appropriate to the present” to leave entirely out of view, in pronouncing judgment on that mistake, the leading sentiments and main considerations which it may be said to embody. Let us deal with the advocates of this war justly, and not overlook every fact which may give colour to their case.

So much for the past and present—now for the future. Our correspondent seems to think, that believing, as we do, the occasion of the war to have been insufficient, and the policy of the war mistaken, we are bound also to urge the termination of the war at any sacrifice. We almost envy him the ease and certainty with which he cuts his way to his conclusions. Nevertheless, his reasoning does not satisfy us. We think that the English people have pushed their Government into this war with a view to destroy, or at least neutralise, a great and threatening evil. We admit the evil (who does not?)—but we think the mode of dealing with it, upon which they insisted, a mistaken one. But we cannot, therefore, advise that having adopted it, and acted upon it, they should suddenly withdraw, and virtually say to the Emperor of Russia “Work your will.” We cannot but bear in

mind that he is contending for an unlawful object—and although we might have more effectually baffled him by peaceful than by compulsory means, we are not at all sure that to give him license now would not entail upon humanity greater calamities than the war itself. It would strengthen the hands of lawless despotism all the world over. We wish we could see our way out of this most deplorable state of affairs. We are not afraid to encounter public opinion when our course is clear to our judgment. But in view of all that is before us, we cannot take upon ourselves the responsibility of saying that, even in the interests of peace, it would be wise to recall our forces, to disavow our alliances, and to leave the Emperor of Russia to attain at will the accomplishment of his ambitious purpose.

THE BATTLE OF BALAKLAVA.

The arrivals of the last two days complete our knowledge of the events of the 25th—the attack by the Russians, under General Liprandi, on the position held by the Turks and the English—the manner in which the attack was received and repulsed—the achievements and disasters of our cavalry—and the sortie by the garrison upon the lines held by the French troops. The despatches and letters describing these incidents furnish material for one of the most brilliant chapters of military history. Indeed, such a chapter may be said to have been written at the moment, and on the spot, by the correspondent of the *Times*.

The battle began early in the morning. It was about half-past seven when Lord Raglan was informed by a messenger, who had galloped three or four miles with the news, that a strong corps of Russian horse, supported by artillery and infantry, had entered the valley that lay between the English camp and Balaklava, and had begun to drive the Turks from the first of the four redoubts which commanded the road. Instantly, orders are despatched to Sir George Cathcart and the Duke of Cambridge to put their divisions in motion, and the intelligence is sent on to General Canrobert. Sir Colin Campbell, in command of a position behind the Turks, has already drawn out his Highlanders (the 93rd). A little further back, is Lord Lucan's cavalry camp. The men have not breakfasted nor the horses been watered—but, at the sound of the bugle, every trooper that can be spared from the work of the siege, saddles and mounts; and the two brigades, light and heavy, form in lines on the slope behind the redoubts and nearly beside the Highlanders. Meanwhile, General Bosquet is getting the Third Division of the French army, with a strong force of artillery, and 200 African Chasseurs, into readiness to support their allies; the naval and marine batteries on the heights of Balaklava, with the lower earth-lines, held by the Zouaves, are manned; and the Commander-in-Chief, with his staff, canter to a hillock convenient for observation, where they are speedily joined by the French General, and the whole, dismounting, sit upon the ground, anxious, excited, yet cool to command and confident in their men.

They had need of confidence in something—for equally conspicuous at this moment is the strength of the foe and the weakness of the van. About a mile behind the two batteries of light guns that are playing on the redoubts, is a line of artillery—at least twenty pieces. Supporting these are six compact squares of cavalry,—three on either flank of the artillery; with a cloud of skirmishers in the intervening spaces. A little further behind, but just emerging from the mountain gorge that communicates, over the river Tchernay, with Sebastopol, are six separate masses of infantry. While yet the mist of morning hangs about the heights, the valley is lit up with the reflection of the straggling sunbeams from the sabres and lances, bayonets and accoutrements, of some forty thousand men. They have already carried the first of the four redoubts, and are chasing with their light horse the fugitive Turks, as they run down the hill to the next of these fortresses. There they make but a feeble stand. The gunners are seen from the English army trembling at their posts as a shot pitches among them, and unable, through very fear, to load or point the cannon that, well served, must check the advancing masses. In like manner, the third and fourth redoubts are carried or deserted, within sight of our mortified and angry braves. The presence of the enemy in such imposing numbers checks our advance, and the fire that is opened from the captured forts and the Russian batteries is left to be answered by a cannonade from our foot artillery, behind whom the infantry in the centre crouch. The terrified Osmanli—for whom it must be said, that they are raw soldiers, and many of them worn-out men, and that they had to hold an exposed post against an overwhelming force—do not stop in their flight till they come up with the Highlanders, in whose grim and gigantic shadow they venture to re-form, at either flank. A slight elevation of the ground hides from the van of the Russian army—a body of Cossacks and Hussars two thousand strong—the human wall that they must break or break upon. At the distance of half a mile, and with a slope before them, they

perceive the obstruction, and take breath that they may ride it down. The Highlanders are but two deep—“a thin red streak, topped with a line of steel.” Yet they stand calm as on parade. At eight hundred yards' distance, the Turks discharge a pointless volley,—then turn and flee. The Scots move not a muscle till the tide of armed horsemen is within six hundred yards—and then as one man level their Minie rifles. The tide rolls on—and again, at a fourth of the distance, the rifle delivers a deadly volley. The Highlanders have no need to hedge themselves with their bayonets. The Muscovite cavaliers have broken on the stern edge of Gaelic courage.

The next instant, our own cavaliers show their different mettle. Another body of Russian cavalry—brilliant with the blue and silver of their Hussar jackets, and the pennons of their lances—are descending the hill in two lines, each three deep, and twice as long as that on which they are descending. But it is the Scotch Greys and the Enniskillen Dragoons—the envy and admiration of Napoleon at Waterloo—whom they vainly think to ride down. The trumpet peals,—the men answer with a shout,—and, fast as the ground will permit, they ride to the encounter. It is a moment of anxiety to those who look on even more intense than the excitement of the charge. Friend and foe are mingled and lost, till the grey horse, the red coat, and the bear-skin caps, are seen rushing across the space between the enemy's two lines,—even dashing into the second,—and piercing to its rear. The shattered ranks reunite, and it would be terrible work for the victors to hew their way back; but the charge of our second line of heavy cavalry completed the rout, and in five minutes from the onset, the Russian horsemen were a second time flying before a force not half their numbers. “Well done!” was the message of the Commander-in-Chief to Brigadier-General Scarlett, who achieved this important success with only four or five men killed, and about thirty wounded.

Thus far, indeed, all was “well done”—for the battle had now lasted two hours, from eight o'clock; we had maintained our ground unflinchingly; driven back the enemy with enormous loss, while ourselves almost unhurt; and were advancing on the redoubts, whose fire our batteries had in a great degree counteracted, and one of which had been destroyed. The Russian cavalry had reformed with the reserves, and had drawn up in six solid divisions, in front of as many battalions of infantry, at the entrance of the gorge through which they had come in the morning. About thirty guns gleamed in the interstices of the cavalry squares, while other guns, and clouds of infantry, occupied the heights immediately above. Our Fourth Division, supported by the French, and with the cavalry in front and on the left flank, had moved up to the ridge over which the Russians had retired, and there halted, with the redoubts on their right, facing and firing upon the Guards and Highlanders. A few minutes after eleven, Captain Nolan delivered to Lord Lucan an order for the Light Cavalry to “advance.” Whether this order, emanating from Lord Raglan, was inexplicit or impracticable, does not clearly appear. It is certain that Lord Lucan asked what was the object of attack, and that, either from Captain Nolan's interpretation of the message which he bore, or from seeing no other point of assault, he felt himself bound to order an advance upon the line of thirty cannon, supported as we have described. It is said that Lord Cardigan obeyed only under protest. At any rate, the order was obeyed, as understood, with a valour that one knows not whether to call heroic or insensate. Spectators beheld with agony six hundred horsemen, in only double line, sweeping over a plain a mile and a half wide, beneath the fire of the redoubts, up to the mouth of thirty cannon, and within the sweep of artillery and musketry from the heights. Never, perhaps, was beheld a scene at once so distressing and exciting. At twelve hundred yards from the fatal goal at which they rode, a storm of iron hail swept through them, making deadly gaps in their shining ranks. Still, on they kept up to and past the cannon's mouth—sabring every gunner where he stood, and even dashing into the masses of horse and steel behind. It seemed impossible that a man of them could return. Yet did they wheel their horses against a column of Russian Lancers thrown along their flank—cut through the bristling walls that surrounded them—and regain the plain, frightfully thinned, indeed, but still fearless and unbroken. So they would have regained their ranks but for an act of retaliation that scarcely the sternest rules of warfare can justify. Upon regaining their guns, the Russians loaded with grape and canister, and fired, with undistinguishing barbarity, upon the fugitives and their pursuers. The heavy cavalry advanced in haste to the help of their unfortunate comrades, and stemmed the tide of pursuit—but of the six hundred who, twenty minutes before, had ridden off in all the pride of military ardour, not quite two hundred returned; and there are still three hundred and twenty missing, and therefore supposed to be killed or wounded.

As Captain Nolan had charged with the brigade, and fell dead from his horse, he is beyond the reach of the inquiry that else must have been instituted, first upon him, and secondly upon the Earl of Lucan, who, it is hoped, will be able to account, without blame to any, for a disaster so severe. Deficient as the army was before in cavalry, the loss of four hundred of its finest men impaired as well as dimmed the victory that might otherwise have been decisive. An unsupported charge of French cavalry failed to carry off the battery that played upon our right,—nor could our infantry advance fast enough to prevent the Russians making trophies of seven out of nine guns in the redoubts. From a quarter past twelve to a quarter past one, a cannonade was kept up, but with little result—the enemy declining to leave their secure position at the mouth of the gorge; and the allies, having covered Balaklava, as decidedly declining to descend into the plain. And so, ere darkness fell, the field was cleared of all but the wreck of that dreadful day.

WILD-COURT AND WOKING-COMMON.

THESE names of localities, heretofore neither familiar nor significant, have within the past week become both to diligent newspaper readers—familiar as the sites of important experiments, and significant of a new order of houses for the living and the dead.

Wild-court,—an avenue of sixteen feet wide, connecting Great Wild-street, at the back of Drury-lane, with Chapel-place, which runs into the better known Great Queen-street,—was visited on Wednesday last by a party of gentlemen representing, or invited by, the Society for Improving the condition of the Labouring Classes. That society—in pursuance of its very sensible doctrine, that the poor are improved by nothing so easily as by the improvement of their dwellings; and of its useful discovery, that renovated houses pay better than model buildings—has taken on lease the thirteen houses in Wild-court, at an average annual rental of £15 10s. Their aspect is one of extreme dilapidation, and indicative of intense wretchedness on the part of the inhabitants—the windows containing scarcely one unbroken pane of glass, and the basements emitting a disgusting effluvia. Nevertheless, the walls are of substantial brick, and the timbers of sound English oak. And the inhabitants, however poor, with the exception of those who sleep on the stairs, and from whom nothing can be got, pay a handsome aggregate rental. The thirteen houses contain 108 rooms,—and the total population is estimated at a thousand. Broken windows are not favourable to ventilation, as the apertures are usually stuffed with odorous rags—defrauding at once the glaziers and the paper-maker. Equally unfavourable to cleanliness are upstairs residences, as at present arranged. The occupants of the rooms appear to have habitually used as a sewer a wooden pipe trailed across the room, and emptying into the gutters on the roof or a wooden pipe on the walls; in either case, the refuse descending at an uncertain pace into the open cesspool of the back yard, or the open gutter of the court and pavement. One is not surprised to hear, that an average expenditure of £100 per house will be required for the conversion of these foul dens into decent human dwellings. But it is very gratifying to know, that a profit of sixteen per cent. is yielded on capital so invested—pointing out the means of doing a great public good, quite independent of Parliament, parish, or even charitable help.

Woking Common—twenty-four miles down the South Western line of railway—is the site of the London Necropolis; a cemetery large enough to permit 150 interments daily, and the property of a company which undertakes to reduce the expenses of burial to half the usual rates. The Directors of the company attended, the other day, the consecration of as much of the ground as it was thought fit to subject to that ceremony; and, dining together in the evening, talked over their investment and arrangements with an air too business-like for men of sensibility, but very properly completing the contrast of their scheme to that of the late Board of Health. For a much less expenditure, it appears, at a commercial profit, and with as strict regard to public feeling and convenience, the great work of burying our 60,000 annual dead, is to be discharged for instead of by the Government. We English will not easily reconcile ourselves to so wide a departure from the forms in which "the rude forefathers of the hamlet" were consigned to the village church yard, as is involved in funeral railway-trains and multitudinous daily interments—but, with the growth of cities, and the abolition of city burials, the change must come; and why not thus and now?

LIFE ASSURANCE FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

II.—EXPLANATORY AND DESCRIPTIVE.

"A Life Insurance Office," says Dr. Farr, in his admirable letter to the Registrar General prefixed to the National Life Tables of 1849, "is a Bank in which [equal] deposits are made every year to be withdrawn at the death of the depositor." This is an exact description of the ordinary form of Insurance, but it has been questioned whether it is the form best adapted to the condition of the working classes. With the exception, it is said, of the tables constructed for the Societies that especially reckon upon the co-operation of working men, those in present use contemplate only the condition of the middle and upper classes. They assume that the assured will always be in the possession of a certain income, out of which he will be able to save, annually, the amount necessary to keep his Policy of Assurance on foot. Now, this, undoubtedly, is not the happy condition of the working classes. Their gross earnings may average the same amount each year, but they are distributed so unequally as to make it sometimes an absolute necessity to sell every article of furniture of which they may be possessed. There are very few working men in the manufacturing districts to whom this has not happened once in his life time. A war may "send up" Birmingham; but it is bad for Manchester. Successive improvements in machinery may operate eventually for the benefit of the industrial classes, but thousands are for months thrown out of employment by them. "It is not possible," says Mechanic, "in these seasons of temporary depression to pay one's way, much less to save. If I have a policy I cannot pay the premium, and if I cannot pay the premium I forfeit all that I have deposited." We can only say to Mechanic, in reply to this objection, that he had better not insure his life where he will lose all his past payments by occasional inability to find the premium at the required date. At the same time we believe this objection to have very little practical force—how little is proved by the fact that the estimated total number of members of the various Friendly Societies in the kingdom—where fines and forfeitures for non-payment of subscriptions are as heavy as in any Insurance Company—exceeds two millions. We are convinced, also, that with certain limitations, the rule of forfeiture for non-payments, is one of the best features of Insurance. It often compels a person to save who would never save unless he knew that he would lose all his past subscriptions if he were not punctual. It thus acts as a direct incentive to provident habits; and if it does not encourage the virtue of punctuality it certainly discourages the neglect of it.

Moreover, we take it for granted that if he insures his life, Mechanic will save where he did not save before. His expenditure will not be greater than it ever was, it will merely take a different direction. Instead of going to "pipes and ale," it will go to Insurance premiums. It is not any more than he half the acts to which man says, "I can't," when he ought to say "I won't"—it is not a question of ability but of willingness. If you can afford to buy tobacco you can choose not to buy it, and with the money thus saved, to insure your life. Spite of depressed times and occasional hardships, you can do the one, you have merely to do the other, not in addition but instead.

Having disposed of this objection we will say a word or two on the methods of Insurance best adapted to the conditions of the working-man. Much of the information we can give on this subject will be found in one or other of the publications of the various Life Insurance Offices, but as we are writing principally for those who as yet know nothing of Insurance, and with the purpose of bringing its characteristic features under their notice, it is perhaps hardly necessary to apologise for stating so much that must be already familiar to many of our readers.

There are four descriptions of Assurance of which the industrial classes can take advantage:—

1. The Ordinary System.
2. The Penny System.
3. Endowment Assurances.
4. Annuities.

1. The Ordinary System.—This is simply an adaptation of the prevailing form to the pecuniary position of working men. The older companies refuse every insurance under £100. Companies who take working class business will insure £20, the premium for which, to a person 30 years of age, would be 2s. 6d. per quarter. There are some Societies that will take monthly and weekly

payments, but we believe their experience to be altogether unfavourable to the system both as regards the Societies themselves, and the parties insured.

2. The Penny System. This is adopted by four or five of the Industrial Assurance Associations. It is essentially a weekly system. By its means, a party 30 years of age can assure £8 to be paid to his family at his death, by the payment of a penny a week for life, double that sum for twopenies, and so on. There are two objections to this system,—first, it increases the risk of losing the policy by non-payment of the premiums,—a risk which is much greater than when the payments are made only once a quarter. That this risk is real and not suppositions, our readers will see when they are informed that there is one Industrial Assurance Association, which in four years has issued upwards of 70,000 penny policies of which not 40,000 now remain in force. The remainder have lapsed from non-payment of premiums. The second objection to the penny system is based on the fact that it is found not to "pay" the offices working it. As in societies of this character, the interests of insurer and assured are, or ought to be identical, it will follow that what does not "pay" the one will not eventually pay the other. We believe that some societies who have commenced with the penny system, have discontinued it on the ground that the working expenses are too large. The business is not remunerative, and to continue it on the same terms, would be to endanger the stability of the office.

3. An Endowment Assurance differs from a "whole Life Assurance" in fixing an age at which the payment by the assured is to stop, and the sum assured becomes payable. By this form a party aged 30 can secure £20, to be paid to himself, on his attaining the age of 50, by the payment of 6s. a quarter until he reaches that age. Smaller payments are required when the sum assured is to be made payable at 55, 60, or 65. We believe the penny system has been adapted to this class of Assurance.

4. Annuities.—In this class a person aged 30 can secure £5 per annum, to be paid to himself on attaining the age of 50, and for the remainder of his life by the payment of 12s. a quarter until he attains that age. This and the previous class of insurance are highly useful in providing against the infirmities of old age.

In the letter quoted, at the commencement of this article, Dr. Farr has projected a system of assurance under the title of *Savings' Bank Insurance*, which, although not at present in general use, we believe to be in some respects admirably suited to the pecuniary position of Mechanic. It is the system of *occasional*, as contrasted with that of *periodical* payments. Thus, a single payment of £1 at the age of 20, insures £2 16s. 9d. to be paid at death; of £1 at the age of 21, £2 15s. 11d.; and if £1 is paid at 20, and another at 21, the policy is worth £5 13s. 8d., and so on. Excepting in connexion with ordinary insurances, and on a large scale, this system is as yet untried: it is therefore impossible to say either to what extent it will be to the advantage of a society to adopt, or to the interest of the industrial classes to support it.

On the whole, we believe the ordinary system of Insurance to be the best, and the one most adapted to the requirements of the class we have in view in these papers. It is liable to fewer risks than the penny system, and it is cheaper. Generally speaking, also, we believe more confidence may be placed in the stability of the offices conducting it.

POST OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY.

A little older than the century (this being the fifty-sixth annual publication), Kelley's Directory is also of magnitude proportioned to the metropolis. Year after year, its growth in bulk indicates, not only the extension of London, but the improved registration of its inhabitants. One hundred and fifty-two thousand four hundred and sixteen names now appear in the street directory alone—"a greater number by, about one-fourth than have ever appeared in the corresponding division of any other book,"—and the names of residents in the suburbs are entered under all the classifications to which they belong. By the ingenious device of a figured tape, we are enabled, in this edition, to find with readiness on the map every place mentioned in the directory, and to measure its distance from any other place. We hope, however, that next year the map will be enlarged to the entire comprehension of the cabman's circle.

THE NEW MAYORS FOR 1855.

Ashton (Sheafshire) G. Higginbotham.	Leeds—Ald. J. Richardson
Abingdon—Ald. Tomkins	Lyme Regis—J. Roberts
Banbury—R. Goffe	Ludlow—R. Anderson
Becoles—John Crisp, jun.	Leominster—J. Bedford
Bedford—T. Barnard	Leicester—R. Harris
Bristol—J. G. Shaw	Lincoln—T. J. N. Brogden
Bradford—W. Murgatroyd	Lancaster—J. Brookbank
Barnstaple—Ald. Dyer	Macclesfield—J. Woodward
Bideford—G. Harding	Middlesboro'—J. Wilson
Blackburn—T. Dugdale	Morpeth—T. Jobling
Bolton—P. R. Arrowsmith	Maidstone—H. Simmonds
Boston—J. Cooke	Manchester—B. Nicholls
Birmingham—Ald. Palmer	Newcastle-on-Tyne—J. L. Bell.
Beverley—R. Hodgson	Newcastle-under-Lyne—S. M. Turner
Bridgnorth—R. Cook	Nottingham—J. L. Thackeray
Buckingham—F. Bartlett	Norwich—R. Chamberlain
Canterbury—D. Matthews	Newport—S. Homfray
Carnarvon—Hugh Jones	Oxford—Ald. Sadler
Chesterfield—Ald. Drabble	Pontefract—W. Jefferson
Chipping Norton—W. Bliss	Ripon—Ald. Yorke
Cardiff—D. Lewis	Richmond (Yorkshire)—L. Cooke
Cambridge—O. F. Foster	Rochester—R. Clements
Chichester—H. Wright	(5th election)
Carlisle—R. Ferguson	Salford—W. Ross
Congleton—J. Dakin	Stockport—W. Rayner, M.D.
Coventry—F. Sargeant	Stafford—J. H. Webb
Colchester—D. E. Williams	Scarborough—J. Tindall
Derby—W. Goodwin	St. Albans—E. Langridge
Dover—W. H. Payn	Sheffield—Ald. Fisher
Doncaster—W. E. Smith	Southampton—S. Payne
Durham—Alderman Story	Shields (North)—R. Pow
Exeter—Alderman Daw	Shields (South)—Alderman Tosach
Falkstone—S. Mackie	Stockton—Ald. Craggs
Guildford—J. W. Cooke	Sunderland—A. J. Moore
Godmanchester—S. Bates	Tiverton—F. Hole
Grantham—R. A. White	Totness—S. Huxham
Graysend—F. Dobson	Tamworth—J. Shaw
Gateshead—R. W. Hodgson	Truro—E. J. Spry
Hereford—Mr. Anthony	Wakefield—Ald. Clayton
Hull—Sir H. Cooper, M.D.	Walsall—F. B. Oerton
Hartlepool—Thos. Robson	Widbeach—R. Wherry
Halifax—J. Appleyard	Wigan—T. Taylor
Hertford—Ald. Gripper	Warrington—Ald. White
Huntingdon—Ald. Herbert	York—George Wilson
Hastings—Ald. Ginner	Yarmouth—C. J. Palmer.
Honiton—R. H. Aberdeen	
Kendall—J. Whitwell	
Lichfield—Ald. Hewitt	
Lynn—J. Meusters	
Liverpool—J. A. Tobin	

MR. APSLEY PELLATT AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

A large number of the electors of the borough of Southwark assembled on Tuesday night, in the Lecture-room of the Literary Institution, for the purpose of hearing from Mr. Pellatt an account of his stewardship during the past year. The chair was taken by Mr. John Thwaites, who, in opening the proceedings, said he had watched the conduct of Mr. Pellatt very closely, and felt satisfied that the confidence of the electors would increase as his exertions became more manifest. (Cheers.)

Mr. Pellatt, who was received with loud cheers, said that when he looked back to the last session, and saw how little had been done, he confessed he was not very much surprised, inasmuch as the public attention had been almost completely absorbed by one great question. (Hear, hear.) One of the most important measures introduced during the session was the Reform Bill, which was afterwards withdrawn by Lord John Russell, with tears in his eyes. The great objection to that measure was the minority principle, which was inconsistent with the principles of our constitution, and the principles of our municipal institutions. (Hear, hear.) The Bribery Bill, after being emasculated, had passed into a law; but he regretted to say that not much confidence was felt in that measure, all sound reformers being of opinion that it would be perfectly ineffectual without the ballot. (Cheers.) One of the most successful bills of the session was the Oxford University Bill. The liberal members of the House fought their battle with a degree of vigour and success which forced even the ecclesiastical powers to sweep away the cobwebs of antiquity and the middle ages, which had so long disfigured the Statute books of the university. (Cheers.) Any person might now enter the university, if not for the very highest honours, at least for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which was almost if not quite, equal to that of Master of Arts, and Oxford could no longer frown upon those who could not conscientiously swallow the Thirty-nine Articles, which had hitherto been considered absolutely essential for admission. (Hear, hear.) Among the bills introduced by private members, the best was that of Mr. Berkeley, the member for Bristol, on the subject of the ballot. (Cheers.) He believed the public opinion to be completely made up on that question, and that the more frequently the subject was argued in Parliament, the sooner they would concede that measure to public opinion, and he trusted his constituents would exercise their right of petition in its favour to both Houses of Parliament, and also to the Queen. (Cheers.) He was glad to say that Mr. Bell's Medical Bill, the object of which was to allow all persons graduating at the London University to enjoy the same advantages and honours as those graduating at Oxford or Cambridge, passed almost without opposition. The Scotch Education Bill had excited a good deal of attention, but the loss of that bill had saved England's funds, and promoted the voluntary efforts of the Free Church. (Hear, hear.) Some sharp debates had taken place on the Maynooth question, and he believed that some of the most enlightened of the Irish Roman Catholics who

had hitherto been ready to take such a grant from the imperial treasury, were now clearly of opinion that such grants could not much longer be tolerated, and the withdrawal of £550 for the repairs of the building at Maynooth was a significant hint as to the future intentions of the Legislature. (Cheers.) In the question of oaths he had long taken a deep and conscientious interest, and he wished to see the Statute-book relieved of the numerous affidavits and oaths with which it was disgraced. Although he failed in carrying the Bill which he had introduced, he elicited a most satisfactory debate, and the result had been taken up by the Law Reform Society, and now, in all cases of civil procedure, a person conscientiously objecting to take an oath was allowed to make a declaration. The difference between the two measures was this—that, whereas, in this Bill, he allowed the party objecting to be the judge of his own conscience, in the other Bill the judge or magistrates had the power of deciding whether the party objected conscientiously or not. (Hear, hear.) Another subject which he brought before the House was that of the endowment of grammar schools, which he thought ought to be further inquired into, for the report of Lord Brougham's Commission showed the existence of an enormous amount of wealth—an amount sufficient for the instruction of the whole of the uneducated part of the population. In his opinion, it was the duty of parents to educate their children. He trusted that the voluntary efforts which had hitherto been made would be increased, and that increased aid would not be looked for from the State; because State support always tended to centralization, and to the destruction of constitutional liberty. (Cheers.) The cemetery question was one deeply interesting to his constituents, and on this subject he had introduced several deputations to Lord Palmerston. All persons wished to bury the dead with those decent solemnities which accorded with their consciences. But, in that respect they were materially interfered with by the ecclesiastical law. Within the last month the Bishop of Carlisle had stated his refusal to consecrate a burial-ground, unless the Dissenters should be divided from the Churchman by a wall three feet above the ground, and two feet below it. (Cries of "Shame.") It was his intention to bring the subject before Parliament, and he trusted to be seconded in so doing by the petitions of his supporters. (Cheers.) This system of consecration was a remnant of the old Druidical system, and he supposed was intended to operate as a species of exorcism or incantation, in the same way as the trench dug by the Druids was to keep spectres and ghosts from the haunts of the dead. (Laughter.) While on the subject, he would just advert to the Census returns, to show the relative amounts contributed towards the building of churches by Churchmen and by Dissenters. During the last thirty years the voluntary contributions of the members of the Church amounted to £6,587,500, while those of the Dissenters amounted to £7,098,000. He trusted that in the course of a short time these figures would be largely increased, both by Churchmen and Dissenters. (Cheers.) The hon. Member then adverted to the Excise duty on paper, which he considered one of the great hindrances to education. He also expressed his disapproval of the stamp on newspapers. A little movement had been made with regard to the Ecclesiastical Court, and now parties were allowed to be examined *viva voce* if the judge should so will it, but not otherwise. It would have been much better to have made such examination compulsory, because a public examination and cross-examination were by far the best means of eliciting the truth. He, however, approved the Bill so far as it went; because it was a step in the right direction. He now came to the Beer Bill. (Hear, hear.) Without committing himself to any future course, he would state generally that on all questions of public expediency he deemed it his duty to consult public opinion, and in nineteen cases out of twenty he should think it his duty to be guided by that opinion, whether it concerned the sale of beer or any other question affecting the rights of the population, or of any particular class of tradesmen. He must say that he did not think the parties chiefly interested in the question had had fair play during the session, and that the parties who had made the compromise had not had sufficient authority given to them for that purpose. (Cheers.) He was of opinion that the law of partnership required considerable alteration, so that greater facility might be given to the working classes for the investment of their savings, as was the case in France and America. (Cheers.) He was glad to find that some important concessions had been made to our colonies, and that they were to a certain extent to have the right of self-government; but he objected to the nomination of a certain number of their representatives by the Crown, and trusted that the whole of our colonists would not much longer be denied the right of electing their own representatives. With respect to the war, he considered that Her Majesty's Government were fully justified in driving off the awful calamity as long as they could. Although he deeply sympathised with the Hungarians, whose wrongs as much justified war as Turkish aggression, and hated war as ruinous to trade and our social improvement during its horrid progress, he could not, as a patriot, now that public opinion had declared war, do otherwise than support Ministers by his willing votes for generous supplies, in the hope that energy and large operations would the sooner lead to an honourable and lasting peace. (Cheers.) In conclusion he would say, the question of suffrage is the groundwork of liberty. When the Ballot and a new Reform Bill, abolition of cannon law and Church-rate, free religion and Free-trade, unite to expand our Constitution to its utmost healthful condition, the agricultural and commercial interests will be amalgamated so that party spirit will almost become extinct, by being blended on the general interests and happiness of the human family. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. EVANS moved the following resolution:—

That the thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby given, to our worthy representative, Apsley Pellatt, Esq., for his close attendance to his Parliamentary duties, and also for the special attention he has paid to the local interests of his constituents.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Pocock.

Mr. NEWLAND warmly deprecated the opening of beer-houses and the Crystal Palace on Sundays.

Mr. PELLATT said he considered the whole question of legislation respecting the Sabbath a question of expediency, and if public opinion and public morals directed a particular course, he was anxious to take that course. Further than that he should not think it right or prudent to go. He would endeavour as far as possible to make his opinions coincide with those of his constituents, but if they were opposed to his honest convictions he should not take that course. Mr. Hume had given notice of a motion for opening the Crystal Palace, the British Museum, and the National Gallery on Sundays. He (Mr. Pellatt) had given notice of an amendment in opposition to that motion. (Hisses and cheers.) The petitions against opening the Crystal Palace outweighed the petitions on the other side, and honourable members must in some degree be guided by public opinion. It was his intention to exercise his honest conviction, and, if his constituents thought he ought no longer to represent the borough, his seat was at their service. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, and the meeting shortly afterwards separated.

THE PUBLIC-HOUSE ACT.

The Edinburgh papers report at great length a meeting on the above subject in the Music Hall of that city—presided over by the Lord Provost, and attended by Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, and Mr. Cowan, M.P., who were received with great enthusiasm.

The principal speech of the evening was the Chairman's, who added to his printed letters some information of the working of the act:—October came in on Sunday, and the first Sunday was included in the last letter. During the four Sundays that have since taken place, the result has been that in October of this year there were five cases taken in the Police Office for protection; that in October of 1853 on the same four Sundays there were fourteen cases taken for protection, and in October, 1851, there were twenty-eight cases; so that there is a large diminution in that class. Then, what is the most important of all, in my opinion, is the number of cases of drunkenness to the Police Office, where the parties are charged with crime, because in all other cases the man only debases himself. Now, I find that of those who have been taken into custody, charged with crime, there have been four in October of the current year against twenty-three in October 1853, and against twenty one in October 1851. (Applause.) Adding, therefore, both classes together, the result has been that, in the four Sundays of October 1854, there was nine cases against thirty-seven cases in 1853, and against forty-nine cases in 1851. Taking the whole period since the passing of the act as regards Sundays, there have been twenty-four Sundays, and the result is that, taking all the cases of both kinds put together the number during the current year has been sixty-six; the number in 1853 was 281; and the number in 1851 was 357. (Loud applause.) Now, if taking the cases which properly belong to Sunday, I take the hour from Sunday morning at eight o'clock to Monday morning at eight o'clock, which I think most fairly brings out the beneficial results which have flowed from this excellent measure. In dwelling upon the Sundays, I am quite ready to admit that, as regards the whole week put together, there is no decrease during the month of October, and that there is none during the month of September, but that in both cases there is a small increase; an increase of ten during the month of October, and an increase also in the month of September has taken place as compared with these months of 1853. But then the year 1853 showed less than the preceding years, partly, I think, because some good regulations which the Justice of the Peace in this city made, and which, so far as they went, had a beneficial effect; and it is very well known that the law is not enforced as regards two-thirds nearly of the city of Edinburgh. (Applause.) In 1853 there were 498 houses licensed by the magistrates, and 473 by the Justices of the Peace of the County, and of these there were at Whitsunday last, on the Sunday before the act came into operation, 315 opened on the Sunday. (Applause.) Now, if 315 public houses are open on a Sunday, and carrying on a trade two or three times as large perhaps as the trade which they carried on during any other days of the week, and if, as we know to be the fact, upwards of 40,000 persons were proved to have entered these houses on a Sunday, how could it have been otherwise than that enormous evils must have arisen from the drink consumed to such an extent in these houses? (Applause.) And although it may be that perhaps only thirty or forty persons suffered from the effects of intoxication to the brutalising extent of having been obliged to be carried to the Police-office for protection, what becomes of the other 40,000 who were not so drunk as to be required to be taken there?—many of them, I admit, not drunk at all; but what enormous evils must have been inflicted on their families and friends, not only by the spending of the money, but by all the evil consequences which I need not in a meeting of this kind describe—consequences which are the result of the conduct of persons who were not intoxicated, but certainly labouring to a great extent under the influence of intoxicating liquors. You know too well the consequences which flow from such a state of things; to require me to trace them at a meeting of this kind. (Applause.) I most readily admit—for I have been always anxious not to overstate the matter—that 41,000 different men and women did not go into these houses, because many of them must have gone once, twice, or thrice, perhaps, and I think it will be a very fair assumption that not more than 20,000 different persons had

gone into these houses; but even, though out of a population of 150,000 only 20,000 entered the public-house on a Sabbath-day, and were drinking there, what an idea does it give of what is called by courtesy a Christian country, and the Christian city of Edinburgh. (Applause.) Now, in 1854 the number of houses have considerably diminished. The number licensed by the magistrates in that year was 452, the number by the county justices was 432, making only 884 houses; and of these there are 511 which are, strictly speaking, public-houses. I mean that, deducting the grocer's shops and hotels, and those who have wholesale licenses, there are 511 of what may be called public-houses, where drink is sold by retail.

His lordship also referred to Glasgow, as illustrative of the beneficial working of the act; and to several English towns, under its modified operation.

The only recent decision of importance has been given in connexion with the *Times* printing-office. The landlord of the Lamb and Lark Tavern, Printing-house-lane, has been fined for supplying the men on the *Times*, with ale at three o'clock on Monday morning. The proprietors of that journal had latterly erected a building, called the refreshment-room, and the defendant was engaged to serve it. The defence rested upon the necessity which existed for the supply, as there are above two hundred persons engaged on that establishment from ten o'clock on Sunday night until four o'clock on Monday morning, and they require some refreshment to enable them to discharge their laborious duties in bringing out the paper on Monday morning. The presiding alderman suggested that the proprietors should supply their people with refreshments, as well as with a refreshment-room.

THE LORD MAYOR AND THE MINISTERS.

Mr. Alderman Moon inaugurated his mayoralty on Thursday last, enjoying the happy omen of a rarely fine day. The "show" was conducted to the Tower Stairs, his lordship being alderman of Portoken ward. The knights in armour reappeared in the procession, attended by pages; but the allegorical personages were omitted—unless a lumbering ship and two cannon might be taken to personate War.

The Guildhall was decorated for the banquet with significant combinations. The flags of England, France, and Turkey, were grouped together in various parts of the hall, and at the upper end of the hall was a Gothic screen, above which was placed a large allegorical representation (designed by Roberts and painted by Fenton and Absolom) of the union between England and France, introducing medallions of the Queen and Prince Albert, and of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie, the arms of the cities of London and Paris, and distant views of the cathedrals of the two cities, with various other devices, and at the base the words, "Side by side in peace or war." On an outer screen were depicted four colossal figures, representing the British sailor and the soldiers of England, France, and Turkey, surmounted by wreaths of laurel, and the words, "God defend the right."

To the toast "The Armies of England, France, and Turkey," the name of Lord Hardinge was coupled. His lordship, in briefly responding, said, in the annals of history there was no instance in which an army had had greater difficulties to encounter than had been experienced by the allied armies during the present campaign in the Crimea. In forcing the passage of the Alma, and in besieging Sebastopol, the English and French troops had displayed the greatest valour and bravery. Lord Raglan had possessed all the great qualities of a commander, and had on all occasions shown himself to be perfectly worthy of the command entrusted to him by her Majesty. (Cheers.) The best feeling existed between the French and English troops, and that feeling was likely to continue, founded as it was on mutual respect and esteem; and he felt confident that they would continue to act together, as they had hitherto done, with perfect unanimity of purpose. (Loud Cheers.)

"The Health of the French Minister, and of the other Foreign Ministers who have honoured the banquet by their presence"—was acknowledged by Count Walewski (the French Minister, who was greeted with several rounds of cheers), in a speech delivered in French.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said: My lords and gentlemen, in acknowledging the cordiality of my reception, and in returning thanks for the honour which you have been pleased to confer upon my colleagues and myself, there are various topics to which I might without impropriety advert on the present occasion; but I will only say a few words upon that subject by which the minds of all men are almost entirely engrossed. On this day last year, when I had the honour of being present at this hall, and of addressing those who were then assembled, we still continued to enjoy a state of peace. It is true that our prospect was then threatening, but a war was not imminent, and as the policy of her Majesty's Government was a policy of peace, I declared that no efforts should be wanting on our part to endeavour to preserve peace. (Cheers.) I know it is the opinion of many that those efforts were too long protracted, and that we ought at a much earlier period to have had recourse to the arbitrament of the sword. So far is that from being my opinion that, in spite of the justice of the war, in spite of its disinterested objects, I am perfectly persuaded it never would have received the universal support it has met with in this country, and the general sympathy of Europe, had it not been clearly seen and fully admitted that every effort had been employed to avert the horrors of war. (Cheers.) I think it not improbable that many of those who have been most eager for war are easily discouraged by those vicissitudes to which a state of warfare is proverbially liable; but I trust that you will never find anything of that sort in the ranks of her Majesty's Ministers. We are deter-

mined, under all circumstances, to persevere in the endeavour to perform our duties in such a manner as our Sovereign and our country have a right to expect from us. (Cheers.) Keeping steadily in view the great objects of the war, and looking to the paramount interests of this country—acting, too, in the strictest concert with our great ally—I cannot entertain a doubt that we shall be enabled to bring this contest to a happy termination. (Loud cheers.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in acknowledging another toast, briefly referred to the late inquiry into the state of the corporation, and was understood to express his conviction that they were quite ready and willing to remove all existing abuses. (Cheers.)

Lord PALMERSTON, who was received with several rounds of applause, said the Lord Mayor had been graciously pleased to permit him to propose a toast—the health of the Lady Mayoress. Whilst, on the one hand, they saw before them the representative of that great nation which was now in such active and cordial alliance with this country, and had listened with admiration to the address which that distinguished individual had delivered—whilst his presence was an emblem of a happy national alliance, on every side must be seen instances of happy domestic alliances—(laughter)—and he trusted that the present national alliances would be as durable as those domestic alliances—(cheers and laughter.) And he must be allowed to say, when he looked around on the younger portion of the female visitors, he anticipated many future happy alliances. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

We are glad to find that the report of the *Standard* that Mr. Trelawny had retired from Bedford was premature. The *Bedford Times* says:—"There are two candidates in the field for the seat rendered vacant in this borough, by the death of Mr. Henry Stuart. The Conservative party have sent a requisition to Captain William Stuart, who has accepted the invitation. His political principles, which are similar to those of his deceased uncle, are set forth in his address, which is now in general circulation, and upon the subject of free-trade he says: 'Free-trade being now an accomplished fact, I need only say I am unprepared to support any proposal for re-establishing protective duties.' The other candidate is Mr. J. S. Trelawny, who has been invited by the Radicals as one most likely to 'conciliate.' It may be necessary to state, for those who did not participate in the struggle at the last election, that the Radicals, who brought out Mr. Chisholm Anstey, directed their opposition against Mr. Whitbread, the Whig, and not against Mr. Stuart, the Tory. In Mr. Trelawny's candidature, therefore, the experiment of conciliation is to be tried. In his address he points to his parliamentary career, and avows himself a supporter of the great liberal measures of the day. On Wednesday evening he met the constituency at a large gathering in the Bedford-rooms, and explained his views at some length upon the questions of the ballot, extension of the suffrage, and the abolition of Church-rates, of which he was an ardent supporter." On this latter subject he said that in 1849 he moved a resolution on Church-rates, and in a year or two after he moved for a committee, and they were much indebted to Lord John Russell for granting such committee, for such evidence was produced and printed, that Church-rates are doomed; and high legal authorities had pronounced them untenable, being established when they were all members of one Church; but things were since changed, for now there were many religious sects, and it was an injustice to compel them to pay for the support of tenets to which they could not subscribe. In some places the money was applied for the killing of foxes and sparrows. Lord Stanley, he was glad to find, had come out with an excellent pamphlet against Church-rates, and was gratified to observe that that promising young statesman was often moved with liberal emotions. The meeting passed a resolution expressive of approbation of Mr. Trelawny as a candidate; and on the following morning he and Captain Stuart both commenced their canvass of the borough. Mr. Trelawny commenced his canvass on Thursday morning, but suspended it, from the electors not speaking out, but making excuses from promising. He has, therefore, returned to London, where he will await a general requisition, or give way to any other gentleman whom the electors, at any public meeting, may choose as a candidate, leaving the field open for a ballot representative. The great difficulty appears to be the Charity, and no candidate will meet with the support of one portion of the electors who will not promise to support the constitution of the Board as it is. This is a *sine qua non* with them.

The vacancy for Coventry by the death of Mr. Geach, has yet to be filled up. At a highly respectable and numerously attended meeting, at the Castle Hotel (says the *Coventry Herald*) it was unanimously resolved to nominate Sir Joseph Paxton, in the room of our late lamented member, Mr. Geach. We have no doubt that this selection will be a very popular one, certainly uniting all sections of Liberals, and precluding any possibility of a Tory opposition. General Thompson was proposed, but though the highest compliments were paid to his talents, to his general character, to his long-trying and steady consistency as a reformer; yet a majority present thought him not so well calculated to meet our peculiar circumstances as the younger candidate. We understand that the Tories intend again bringing in Mr. Hubbard.

At Abingdon, the Hon. J. W. Fortescue has resigned his pretensions as a candidate, assigning as his reason for so doing that he might, by continuing the contest, endanger the Liberal interest; and at the same time expressing hope that the dissensions which prevail may be amicably arranged, and that, sinking minor differences the Liberal party would be, as of old, united.

The field is therefore at present occupied by Mr. Norris and Major Reed only. Both gentlemen have been occupied during the week in their canvass. It is believed that the election will not take place for some time; probably not until the assembling of parliament.

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE CRIMEA.

The officers killed and wounded in the Crimea from the 22nd to the 26th of October, were, according to the official returns, as follows:—

STAFF.—Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, wounded slightly; Brigadier-General the Hon. J. Y. Scarlett, wounded slightly; Captain the Hon. W. Charteris, killed; Captain George Lockwood, killed or missing; Lieutenant H. F. Maxse, wounded slightly; Lieutenant A. I. Elliot, wounded slightly.

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—Lieutenant F. A. Swinfen, wounded slightly; Cornet the Hon. G. Nevill, wounded severely.

1ST ROYAL DRAGOONS.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Yorke, wounded severely; Captain W. de Elmsall, wounded severely; Captain George Campbell, wounded severely; Cornet W. W. Hartopp, wounded severely.

2ND DRAGOONS.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Griffith, wounded slightly; Captain G. C. Clarke, wounded severely; Cornet Lenox Prendergast, wounded severely; Cornet H. E. Handley, wounded slightly.

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Major J. T. D. Halkett, killed; Lieutenant A. H. Sparke, killed; Captain G. J. Brown, wounded severely; Captain Thomas Hutton, wounded severely.

8TH HUSSARS.—Lieutenant J. C. Visscount Fitzgibbon, killed (doubtful); Cornet G. Clowes, killed (doubtful); Lieutenant D. Clutterbuck, wounded slightly; Lieutenant and Adjutant Edward Sanger, wounded slightly.

11TH HUSSARS.—Captain E. A. Cook, wounded slightly; Lieutenant H. Trevelyan, wounded slightly; Cornet G. P. Houghton, wounded severely.

13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Captain J. A. Oldham, killed; Captain T. H. Good, missing; Cornet H. Montgomery, missing.

17TH LANCERS.—Captain J. P. Winter, killed or missing; Lieutenant J. H. Thompson, killed or missing; Cornet and Adjutant J. Chadwick, killed or missing; Captain William Morris, wounded severely; Captain Robert White, wounded severely; Captain A. F. C. Webb, wounded severely; Lieutenant Mr. William Gordon, wounded severely.

ARTILLERY.—Captain S. Childers, killed; Captain E. Moubay, wounded slightly; Lieutenant J. E. Hops, wounded slightly.

1ST REGIMENT.—Lieutenant J. M. Brown, wounded slightly.

30TH REGIMENT.—Captain F. T. Atcherley, wounded slightly; Captain P. Bayley, wounded slightly.

41ST REGIMENT.—Lieutenant H. C. Harriott, wounded severely.

49TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant J. A. Conolly, wounded dangerously; Ensign F. Cahill, wounded severely.

50TH REGIMENT.—Brevet-Major Hon. J. P. Maxwell, wounded slightly.

67TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant H. J. Buller, wounded severely.

88TH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant and Adjutant A. D. Maule, wounded severely. Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Airey—Captain J. E. Nolan, killed.

The following is the general total:—

CAVALRY.—13 officers, 16 sergeants, 4 drummers, 142 rank and file, 381 horses, killed; 27 officers, 21 sergeants, 4 drummers, 199 rank and file, wounded.

INFANTRY.—1 officer, killed; 9 officers, wounded; 3 sergeants, wounded; 1 drummer, wounded; 14 rank and file, killed; 101 rank and file, wounded.

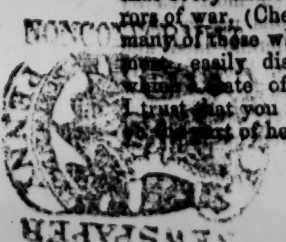
NAVY.—On the 23rd October, total wounded, 5; 24th October, died from wounds, 1; total wounded, 6; 26th October, killed, 1; wounded, 2.

DWELLINGS OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.

The Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes invited several persons interested in such questions, and the representatives of the press, to inspect a row of houses in Wild Court, Great Wild Street, Lincoln's Inn, which the Society is about to purify and repair. Hitherto the profit derivable from model lodging-houses, 5 or 6 per cent, has not been sufficient to encourage their imitation by trading builders; the refitting of existing houses is more profitable, yielding about 16 per cent; and the Society is active in that direction. Wild Court is a short flaggy alley, in the midst of a very poor and close neighbourhood. The houses taken by the Society are thirteen in number; they contain 108 separate rooms, and are reckoned to have afforded lodging for 200 families or a 1,000 persons. The inhabitants are many of them street-dealers in fruit, &c.; the bulk appear to be honest; some are known thieves; others are of equivocal character, but very poor, sleeping at night on the stairs and paying actually no rent. The buildings are solid structures of brick and oak; but they have scarcely a whole pane of glass in the windows; and the drainage is abominable. In the upper stories, the drainage is effected by the roof, and thence through the rain-pipes to the drains. The communication from the gutters between the gables to the rain-pipe in front is a wooden trough that passes through the rooms; this trough in some cases being covered, in others uncovered. About ninety or a hundred pounds will suffice to make each house habitable and healthy.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The first session of the council for the current academical year was held on Saturday, the 4th inst. The Andrews Scholarships of £100 and £80 were conferred respectively on Mr. William Britton Jones and Mr. Henry Mason Bompas. The Liston Clinical gold medal, for surgical cases, was awarded to Mr. John Zachariah Lawrence. The Fellowes Clinical medals for medical cases were obtained, the gold, by Mr. Stephen Nesfield, the silver by Dr. Frederick G. Clarkson. The Signor Conte Arrivabene was appointed



substitute for the session for the professor of Italian language and literature, Signor Gallenga, absent at present at Turin, in discharge of his duties as deputy for Trino to the Piedmontese Parliament. Thanks were returned to the Court of Directors of the East India Company for the presentation of valuable collections of books on Oriental literature, topography, &c.; and a vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Hume for the gift to the college of the full-length portrait, by Lucas, of Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., presented in August last to Mrs. Hume by a large number of liberal members of the legislature, and other gentlemen, in testimony of the affection and regard entertained by them for Mr. Hume, and of their admiration of the energy, courage, and perseverance with which, during his long public career, he had laboured for political improvements, and for the removal of disabilities on account of religious differences.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Queen and Prince Albert stood as sponsors last week at the christening of the infant daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Arthur Gordon. On Tuesday, the Baron de Hochschild had an audience, and presented his credentials as Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Sweden. The garrison of Windsor paraded in the Home Park on Thursday, the Birthday of the Prince of Wales. The Queen, her husband, and the children, viewed the show from the East terrace. Among the guests at her Majesty's table, have been the Earl of Aberdeen, the Swedish Minister, the Honourable Arthur Gordon, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Wellington, Sir C. Eastlake, and the Duke of Newcastle.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon at the Foreign-office, which sat nearly three hours.

At a meeting of the Governors of the Charterhouse on Friday, the Earl of Aberdeen was elected. The Governors present were, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord John Russell, the Bishop of London, and the Master.

The Town Council of Edinburgh have elected as Lord Provost Mr. John Melville, Writer to the Signet, and formerly a ballie of the city, Mr. McLaren's three year's tenure of the civic chair having expired.

It is reported at the Treasury that Mr. Hayter, M.P., will be unable to resume his official functions as Patronage Secretary, in consequence of the severe attack of cataract under which he is suffering. The right hon. gentleman is at present in Paris.—*Civil Service Gazette*.

Another clerical member of the Irish tenant league, the renowned Father Tom O'Shea, has been put upon the same footing as Father O'Keefe since the Callow meeting; he has been commanded by his bishop to abstain from politics. The *Tribune* says that "there is no doubt whatever that a systematic concerted plan has been laid to introduce an entirely new state of things into the relations between priests and people in this country; and that in the success or failure of this plan, not the mere discipline of the church alone, but the dearest rights and interests of the catholic people of this country—of the catholics of England and Scotland—of the catholics throughout the colonies, are very deeply concerned."

On Wednesday Sir B. Hall told a deputation that he intended early next session to introduce a bill which would have for its object the repeal of all local acts relating to different bodies of commissioners—such as paving, health, police, &c.—and the amalgamation of them under one management. Thus, each parish, having but one board, instead as heretofore, the business would be much simplified, and a great deal of unnecessary expenditure be saved.

Another Cabinet Council was held on Monday at the Foreign-office at 8 o'clock. All the members of the Cabinet were present with the exception of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The Council broke up at a quarter before seven o'clock.

At a meeting of the Privy Council in the Exchequer Chambers, Westminster, the Chancellor of the Exchequer presiding in his gold robe of office, the sheriffs for the ensuing year were nominated.

A funeral service was celebrated in the German Catholic Chapel, Great St. Thomas Apostle, Bow-lane, for her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Wurtemberg (sister of his Highness Prince Adam Oszartoryski), who died in Paris on the 21st ult. at the advanced age of 89. The Rev. Emerius Podolski officiated, in presence of a numerous attendance of Polish refugees, and after the mass, in a touching discourse, expatiated on the many virtues and patriotism of the deceased—a descendant of the most illustrious race in Poland. The Poles have also forwarded to Prince Adam Oszartoryski, their chief and representative abroad, an address of condolence expressive of their deep sympathy with the bereavement which his highness has sustained, and with this truly national loss.

Mr. Charles Kemble, the dramatic actor, died on Sunday, at his residence in town, having just completed his 79th year.

Accidents and Offences.

A verdict of "Manlaughter" has been returned by Coroner's Jury at Winchester against Jeremiah Daniels, for causing the death of his child. The girl was exceedingly fat; Daniels carried her about the country as a show; though she was very ill, he persisted in showing her, in exposed and cold rooms; a surgeon remonstrated, but the father still persisted, and dosed the child with opium, and made a show of her when dying: at length he called in medical aid, too late to be of service. Death was caused by inflammation of the lungs and brain, produced by exposure.

George Matthews and Patrick Mullins, ticket-of-

leave men, have been frustrated in an attempt at burglary in Howland-street. Policeman Choune detected them, and he had repeated and desperate struggles with them; but eventually more policemen came up, and the desperadoes were captured.

Lazarus Hempstead, a silk-weaver of Halstead, near Sudbury, has murdered his wife, by beating her on the head while she was in bed. He thought he had cause for jealousy, and he had threatened to kill her. The poor woman has left six children. The murderer delivered himself up to a constable.

Isaac Turner, a man in the employ of Messrs. Lindow, mine-proprietors near Whitehaven, has been murdered, in the act of conveying money to pay the wages of the miners. He was set upon in a field; his throat was cut, apparently after a desperate struggle; and the murderer carried off the money. Thomas Munro, a young miner in Messrs. Lindow's service, is in custody on suspicion.

Mr. John Smith, of Radstock, a partner in a coal-mine, has been committed for trial on a charge of forging the name of Mr. Joseph Steeds to two receipts for £103 and £28. Mr. Smith was formerly managing partner; the last time he passed his accounts he exhibited the false receipts, as representing sums paid to Mr. Steeds: he admits that he signed them, but alleges that he had intended to pay the sums to Mr. Steeds; which he had been unable to do.

At the inquest held on Thursday, on the victims of the late explosion in St. George's, East, it appeared that Elizabeth Ford was employed by Watson in making fireworks; that she snuffed a candle with a *Angora*, dropped the burning wick on an unfinished cracker, and in a moment the fireworks around were blazing and exploding. The girl herself was very badly burnt; she was taken to the London Hospital in a dangerous state. The coroner explained to the jury that Watson was the person primarily liable—he had unlawfully made fireworks, and death had resulted. The jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against Watson.

A clever capture of 2,200 pounds of contraband tobacco has been made at Hounslow Heath. The tobacco was landed in Devonshire; excise-officers got information, and entered into a pretended negotiation to purchase; a van-load was sent to Hounslow, and there it was met by the officers, who seized the tobacco instead of paying for it. Three men who were seized have been fined in treble the duty—£3,600—and sent to prison.

A few nights ago the parish church of Trigworth, about two miles from Gloucester, was entered by one or more men through the painted window over the altar. The poor-box was broken open, and its contents, not known, were stolen. A scarf, belonging to the incumbent, was also stolen from the vestry, but his surplice and hood were left.

A fatal accident has occurred on the South Devon Railway, between Totnes and Littlehempston. A man named Hawkins, engaged to break stones, was seen lying across the line by the guard of the luggage train. Every means was adopted to stop the train, but it passed over the poor fellow. On being taken up, it was found that his head was frightfully crushed, the brains were scattered about the line, and life was quite extinct.

A remarkable capture of burglars has been effected at Carlton Grove, near Manchester. A man named Robert Goodier called one morning on Mrs. Taylor, and warned her that himself and three others would break into her house that night. He was of course taken to the police office, where he told the same tale. A watch was set, and the attack was made at night, but was not persevered in. The family was again warned, and an ambush was laid. The burglars were all captured, but not without a sharp struggle. Before the magistrates, the three laid all the blame on the fourth, who had evidently seduced them into the crime, and reckoned on escape if not reward; but, to his disappointment, was committed for trial with the rest.

On Saturday morning a party of men and boys, seven in number, were being lowered into a coal mine at Boshdale, known as the "Bellfield Colliery," the platform on which they stood suddenly fell to the bottom, carrying them with it, and all were killed on the spot. The depth of the shaft is seventy-five yards. The accident is said to have been caused by the breaking of one of the links of the iron chain by which the platform was lowered into the pit, and that an examination of the fractured link shows that the broken ends are completely corroded.

As Thos. Birt Trotter, Esq., of Coleford, was riding to Monmouth yesterday week, his horse fell and threw him with such force, that although he lived until Thursday noon, he continued insensible to the last. The event has created a mournful sensation in Monmouth and Coleford. Mr. Trotter was in the prime of life, and most actively engaged in business pursuits: when the accident took place he was on his way to the bank with upwards of \$1,500 in his pockets. He leaves a widow and nine children. On the day of the funeral in the Baptist burial ground, Coleford, all the shops were closed, and probably 2,000 persons either witnessed or took part in the procession.

A long inquiry has been held by Mr. Baker, the coroner, at the London Hospital, respecting the death of Mary Ann Perriman, aged 54 years. The deceased was a charwoman. She was found dead in her bed, with a piece of neck blind cord twisted three times tightly round her neck. How or by whom the act was committed there was no evidence to prove.

At the Town Hall, Cambridge, on Wednesday last, Richard Cayley and Thomas Charles Wood, undergraduates of St. John's College, were convicted before a mixed commission of university and town magistrates with assaulting the police in the execution of their duty in the course of the riot at the recent anti-tobacco lecture. Wood declined to say anything. Cayley said, "I will admit that I was excited, but I

deny that I was drunk, and can bring 20 witnesses who will prove that I never was drunk in my life." The defendants were fined £5 each and expenses. The Master of St. Catherine's Hall (Dr. Philpott), said the bench had the power to inflict imprisonment without giving the defendants the option of payment of a fine; and upon the repetition of such an offence it would unquestionably be inflicted.

Assize and Police.

James Holder Alleyne, Alexander M'Geachy Alleyne, and Thomas Daroy, were convicted in December, 1851, of conspiring to defraud one Captain Kennedy of a large sum of money by false pretences. The defendants had been present in court during a portion of the trial, but before its close they had made their escape from the country. Lord Campbell, however, proceeded at once to pronounce sentence, and allotted to the defendants various terms of imprisonment. No application was made to the court for a new trial, but a writ of error was in the month of February sued out to reverse the judgment of this court, and in consequence of the prosecutor for the indictment not joining in error, the judgment was reversed. They were thus set free from the penalty which they had incurred, and were enabled to return to this country, and go at large as before. It was alleged that these proceedings on the writ of error had been instituted in pursuance of a corrupt compromise, whereby it was agreed that Captain Kennedy should receive from the defendants the sum of £5,000, and he (Kennedy) should neglect to join in error. Application was therefore made to the court of Queen's Bench to quash the writ of error, upon the ground that it was sued out in pursuance of that corrupt compromise. The case had been argued three successive days by Mr. Serjeant Shee, Mr. Temple, Q.C., Mr. Huddleston, and Mr. Lewis on the part of the defendants; and Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., and Mr. Hawkins on the part of the prosecutor. On Friday, Lord Campbell gave judgment quashing the writ of error. The other judges concurred and hoped that the decision would operate as a warning, and prevent the recurrence of such cases. Mr. James applied that the rule might be made absolute with costs, but the court refused the application. Writ of error quashed, without costs.

Is theft from the pocket theft from the person? This nice question was raised on Saturday in the appeal court, on an indictment which charged the prisoner with having stolen a gold watch and chain from the person. At the trial it appeared that the watch was carried in the pocket of the waistcoat, and the chain was attached to the buttonhole of the waistcoat, being secured by a key. The prisoner took the watch out of the pocket and the chain from the buttonhole; but the key caught in the buttonhole of the waistcoat at the moment the prosecutor's wife seized the prisoner's hand. It was contended that this was not a stealing from the person, but only amounted to an attempt to steal. The jury, notwithstanding, found the prisoner guilty of stealing. At the trial the point was reserved by the learned judge, Mr. Parry, on behalf of the prisoner, submitted that there had been no severance from the person of the prosecutor, and therefore he could not be found guilty of stealing. The judges held differently, and the conviction was affirmed.

In the Dublin Court of Exchequer, Mr. Butt, Q.C., applied on behalf of Viscount Mountgarret, for a conditional order to set aside the verdict had for the plaintiff, Mr. Pierce Somerset Butler, at the last summer assizes of Kilkenny, on the ground that the verdict was against law and evidence, and that it had been obtained by the improper reception of some evidence and the rejection of other portions, and misdirection of the jury by the learned judge who tried the case. After hearing counsel at some length the court granted a conditional order for a new trial, and advised the learned counsel by whom the application was made to include in his certificate every objection on which he intended to rely as entitling him to set aside the verdict, as he would be bound to these objections.

In the case of Evans v. Robinson, the Attorney-General has moved the Court of Exchequer to set aside the verdict which passed for the defendant, and for a new trial, on the ground that such verdict was against the evidence, and also on affidavits disclosing new facts. The action was tried at the last Liverpool Assizes before Mr. Justice Crowder, and its necessity consisted in the employment of detective officers to discover evidence of the criminal intimacy of the defendant with the plaintiff's wife. The court granted the rule.

The Court of Queen's Bench decided on Wednesday, after argument, the question whether the Philosophical Society of Cambridge is exempt from poor-rates under the act 6 and 7 Victoria, c. 36, which exempts any society instituted "for purposes of science, literature, or the fine arts exclusively." The Society expends annually £204 in newspapers, and only £117 in scientific publications. The fact seems to have settled the question; and the judges unanimously affirmed the liability to pay rates.

Palmer v. Stutters, tried in the Bail Court, was an action to recover compensation in damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of certain slanderous words used by the defendant, to the effect that the plaintiff had been convicted of forgery. Mr. James addressing the jury on the part of the defendant, said that he was a gentleman of seventy years of age, and that the words complained of were merely idle gossip over the tea-table. The plaintiff had received no injury in consequence of the alleged slander. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £25.

An application under the Protection Act, *in re* Henry Hovender, was made in the Insolvent Debtors' Court. The insolvent was a cowkeeper at Bromley, and Cuts, who opposed, a ginger-beer maker. Cuts lost his

horse, worth £7 10s., and complained that it had been starved. An action was brought in one of the superior courts, and a verdict was given for £7 10s. The costs amounted to £43! Mr. Commissioner Phillips: What! Costs to £43 on a horse worth £7 10s.? The insolvent only owed £110, including his own attorney. He had disposed of his cows and a share in a building society. He paid his attorney £5, and when he took the writ to him, the attorney told him "he didn't like law."

Mr. Commissioner Phillips:—Was that an attorney who said he didn't like law?

Insolvent: Yes, sir.

Mr. Commissioner Phillips: They say there is nothing new under the sun; but that is a novelty indeed. (Laughter.)

The Court was of opinion that the insolvent should file better accounts of the disposal of his property, and adjourned the case.

Isaac Hart, an elderly Jew, is in custody for receiving stolen plate. A butler and another man stole plate belonging to Sir Hyde Parker and General Eden, valued at £700; they have been tried and convicted; Hart, who bought the plate of them, escaped capture for a time. The son of one of the convicts engaged in the robbery has given very explicit evidence showing that Hart bought at least three parcels of plate, paying some £60 for each parcel.

James Laing, a journeyman recently discharged from the employ of Mr. S. G. Farebrother, the printer, of 31, Bow-street, has been committed for trial, charged with having wilfully set fire to the premises of his late master. He had surrendered himself.

Several informations against alleged proprietors of West-end gaming-houses have recently been laid by James Thomas Russell, and as the penalty on conviction in each case is £200, with one-third to the informer, a good deal of interest has been created at Marlborough-street Court. However, the first was stopped by the magistrate, Captain Scott, the witness, not being able to give evidence later than six months back. Mr. Bingham added:—Seeing that very severe penalties were imposed by the Legislature for the purpose of procuring the closing of gambling-houses, and seeing that the object of the Legislature had been obtained in respect of the gaming-house, the subject of the present information, as it appeared that it had been closed for some months, he was of opinion that, as the information was not laid by a person truly aggrieved, but for purpose of gain, that the complainant came within the meaning of the section of the act, and ought to be required to make amends to the amount of £5, and he adjudged him to make amends accordingly. At Bow-street, on the same day, no fewer than 114 "sporting characters" were introduced to the Magistrate by Superintendent Pearce. They were seized at the Sun public-house, in Long Acre, which is kept by a Mr. Morby, and were charged with having assembled for betting purposes. The police have long watched the Sun; it was known that a regular system of betting on horse-races was carried on there, each person paying sixpence for the privilege of admittance. On Tuesday, the police invested the premises, entered, and heard and saw enough to show for what purpose the people within had assembled. After evidence had been given by policemen, Mr. Jardine adjourned the matter for a week; holding the army of accused to bail in their own recognizances.

The Lambeth magistrate has held four persons to bail on a charge of keeping a betting-house—ostensibly a tobacconist's shop—in Newington High-street.

Jullien Cromartie, a young man, has been committed for uttering a forged check for £25. He presented the check at Messrs. Cocks and Co.'s; it purported to be drawn by Lieutenant Helyar, in favour of Mr. Gale; the prisoner represented himself to be Mr. Gale. It seems he has assumed various names—Lieutenant Helyar, Lieutenant Barber, and Cornet Chambers—and thus got introductions to families.

Mr. Hollick, a manufacturer of ammonia, at Old Ford, has been fined, at the Thames police-court, £5 for the offensiveness of the effluvia from his works. The summons was taken out by order from the Home-office, and the magistrate said the fine would be doubled at every subsequent conviction.

Miscellaneous News.

Lieutenant Greer has memorialised Lord Hardinge for permission to join the army in Turkey, as a volunteer.

The Tyne and Wear shipwrights are on strike, in consequence of their employers proposing to reduce their wages 1s. a day—from 6s. to 5s.. The ground alleged for the reduction is that ships sell for less than formerly, while materials are dearer.

The water in the canals in Staffordshire is wretchedly deficient, and the men who have to move materials by contract are considerable losers by having to haul boats which can only carry from twelve to fifteen tons at as great a cost as twenty-five tons if they had water.

Mr. James Caird estimates the wheat crop of 1854 at 16,550,000 quarters. He concludes that the wants of the coming season have been over-estimated, and that, though bare of old stocks, and therefore likely to have high prices, the wheat crop of 1854 places the country in a safer position in regard to its supply of corn than it was at this time last year.

The Commissioners of Sewers, has inflicted a fine of £100 on Mr. Hart, of the Pig Hill distillery, Battersea, for illegally unstopping a drain which had been stopped by order of the Commissioners; and the officers were directed to stop it up again. It appears that a noisome wash is discharged into the public drain from Mr. Hart's premises; the people in the neighbourhood complained, and Commissioners stopped up the outlet; but Mr. Hart reopened it.

The Manchester Stock Exchange has been the scene

of scandalous demonstrations by the Greek merchants. When the first report of Liprandi's attack, announcing a loss of 500 British horse, was posted, a Greek wrote under it "Blessings, blessings;" and other Greeks expressed their delight, with only less indecency. On Thursday a paper from the *Times*, on the similar scenes in London, was placarded in the Exchange, torn down, and replaced; and hints were thrown out that if the Greeks did not behave themselves they would be forcibly expelled.

There has been further correspondence about the new Stamp Act. In answer to a question, Mr. Keogh informs Mr. Marshall, the chief cashier of the Bank of England, that the Board of Inland Revenue, after reconsideration, are of opinion that foreign bills in duplicate or triplicate are only liable to pay the amount of stamp eligible on an inland bill: a foreign bill for £1,500 will require a stamp of 15s., not three stamps of that amount. The Board intimates that these sort of questions should be put to the solicitors of the inquirers—the Board's opinion would have no weight in a court of law.

The following has been published as a list of the gentlemen who are to constitute the new Commission of Sewers for the metropolis:—Richard Jebb, Esq. (chairman), Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart., Thomas Hawes, Esq., Lawrence Redhead, Esq., G. Spencer Smith, Esq., Augustin Sayer, Esq., M. D., James Pascall, Esq., George Offor, Esq., Francis Chalmers, Esq., John Thwaites, Esq., William Evans, Esq., John Wade, Esq., Cuthbert William Johnson, Esq., Joseph Hodgson, Esq., Frederick Oldfield Ward, Esq., Waller Augustus Lewis, M. D. Mr. Jebb, the chairman, with M. Hawes, Mr. Redhead, and Mr. Spencer Smith, were members of the late commission; Sir John Shelley, Dr. Sayer, and Messrs. Pascall, Offor, Chalmers, Thwaites, Evans, and Wade, have been nominated by the representatives of the metropolitan constituencies; while Messrs. Johnson, Hodgson, Ward, and Dr. Lewis are selected by the Home-office.

A new cemetery—that of the London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Company, at Woking—was consecrated and inaugurated on Tuesday in last week. The company hold 2,100 acres; of which 1,700 are applicable for burials: the total of all other cemeteries around London is but 282 acres. At present, only 400 acres are fenced in for immediate use. The cemetery lies on the south side of the South Western Railway; and a branch line runs into it. On Tuesday, the Bishop of Winchester consecrated that part of the ground intended for the reception of the remains of persons who have belonged to the Church of England. There is a small church or chapel on this part; and near at hand a similar chapel for the use of Dissenters, the ground around which is not consecrated. After the ceremony by the Bishop, the visitors partook of luncheon in the reception-room; and the directors, their friends, and the officials, returned to town. In the evening there was a dinner at the Albion. The Company will undertake burials of four different classes, at prices varying from £17 4s. to £2 9s.—that is, from the station in London on the railway, where coffined corpses will be received; and a special train will start, once a day at present, with the bodies and the mourners for Woking, a distance of twenty-four miles. But, if desired, the Company will undertake at fixed charges the whole funeral from the residence of the deceased.

Literature.

Lectures on the Ecclesiastical History of the First and Second Centuries. By FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE, M.A. Cambridge: Macmillan & Co.

So strongly individual is this book, so unlike other works on Church History, that it is particularly important that the reader should regard it from the same point of view as the author. It is not, then, a Church History, but *Lectures* on that history. It has no claim to novel or original research;—the facts it recites are those which have become the common property of every tolerably well-informed student. These facts are not narrated in considerable detail; nor is there any vivid picturing of the progress of events or of the outward development of the church. There is but very little of the delineation of the characters, or the tracing of the lives, of the more prominent leaders and thinkers in the early church. The single object is to furnish the true lights for the study of ecclesiastical history during the first two centuries;—everything is subordinated to the ascertainment of its meaning, first, as to the significance of individual lives and tendencies, and secondly, as to the whole result of testimony borne to the Divine fact for the declaration of which the church exists.

The great idea of the book is that which is fundamental to all Mr. Maurice's teachings, and which elsewhere, in exhibiting the place of the Christian church in a history of philosophy, he has thus expressed:—"that God sent forth His Son to regenerate human society and human life in its first root, and that His Spirit was given to men to awaken them out of a dead sleep into a knowledge of their position as men, into the apprehension and enjoyment of a spiritual world—a kingdom of righteousness and truth;" "that all desire, striving, effort, however confused and likely to be abortive, was recognised as originating in a divine source, was capable of being organized and directed to a divine end;" and, that "this faith, in the first century, came forth in an actual society," and then, in the second, "separating itself from

all local associations, called upon all races to acknowledge the God of Abraham," and "affirmed that an actual kingdom, grounded not upon strength, but upon submission and sacrifice, was existing in the midst of those races; that all might claim the King of it, as their King; that an actual invisible power had come forth, and was at work to unite them in this fellowship." In the light of this exposition of the author's central truth, the very titles of the earlier chapters in this volume will become distinct intimations of the course and character of the thought they contain:—The Jewish Calling—the Other Nations—the Kingdom of Heaven—the New Society in Jerusalem—are topics on which Mr. Maurice's views may be anticipated pretty clearly and certainly by those who are acquainted with any portion of his writings.

The succeeding lectures of the course on the first century, are—two, in which a rapid review is taken of the historical narrative contained in the Acts of the Apostles,—one in which the relations to the church of James, Peter, and Paul, and of their doctrine severally, are exhibited,—another, in which it is sought to determine the historical importance of John, and to place his writings in their special relation to his own times, as well as to show their relations to all times,—and, lastly, one, in which the Apocalypse is subjected to examination, as a book, not of mere predictions, though ever fulfilling itself in every age, but, as a book for the day in which it was given to the churches, for that time of tremendous sifting, and for the crisis or judgment then at hand; and which, "whatever other meanings it may have, has one which makes it the best of all introductions to Ecclesiastical History." As this lecture is the most novel, and one of the most profoundly suggestive, in the first course, we shall make two extracts which may guide the reader to its foundation thought:—

THE HEAVENLY VISION—THE ETERNAL PRESENT, NOT FUTURE.

"When you read in the fourth chapter of a door being opened in Heaven, you may think that we are carried away into some distant region, with which we may have to do after death, but which stands apart from the common events of this earth. If you adopt that notion, I believe you will never understand this Revelation, nor any of God's revelations, nor Church history which rests upon them. The vision which the Apostle has of a throne, and of One who sat upon it, and of the seven spirits before the throne, and of the four beasts and the Elders, and of the Lion of the tribe of Judah, who is also the Lamb that has been slain, and who has seven eyes that go through the earth and seven horns of power—is the vision of those divine and substantial realities which the eye cannot see or the ear hear, which are objects not of sight, but which do not belong to the future more than they do to the present or to the past. They are always present. They constitute that Heavenly Kingdom which Christ came to reveal, which He declares is for the poor in spirit, which it will be the blessing of everyone to apprehend hereafter, the misery to lose, but which the Apostle would tell us is with us here. This is the state of things which abides amidst all the changes and fluctuations of this world's history and policy. And that Book, sealed with seven seals, which was in the hand of Him that sat upon the throne, was, I apprehend, the book which showed how this perfect and eternal world is connected with the world of time and change; how all the dark and sad events which men witness, those that had been going on since the world began, those that were passing when the Apostle wrote, those with which different generations should be acquainted after he had gone away, are dependent upon Him who governs in this higher world, are subject to His laws which are obeyed there, and will serve for the manifestation of His righteousness. If this is the case, you will see why only the Lamb that was slain could break the seals of this book; for it is He who binds the two worlds together, it is He who is alive and was dead, who, as the Apostle speaks, has the keys of death and hell. This was the new and divine revelation which had been made by His death, and resurrection, and ascension. But that revelation did not supersede the old truth which the Jewish nation had been proclaiming. That chosen nation had existed to testify of a Son of God, who should be born of the tribe of Judah, and who was the Prince of all the Kings of the earth. St. John says this Prince of the Kings of the earth was the Lamb that was slain. His sacrifice marks him out for the true King. All power which stands on any other ground than this, is rotten; it is falling to pieces now; it shall perish utterly."

THE FORMS OF ANIMAL AND OF SPIRITUAL WICKEDNESS—THE BAND ON MOUNT ZION.

"The beast that came out of the sea—the image of brute force—to which the evil spirit gave his dominion, will, I doubt not, be found the great antagonist of the Church and of man in all days. This is the godless inhuman power, which sets itself against the Prince of the kings of the earth—against Him whose kingdom is based on sacrifice. And the other image of lying spiritual power which works miracles beside him, and draws men away to pay him homage, has, I am sure, been found doing the same work from age to age. But I cannot get rid of plain words, which seem to show that this brute-power was gathered up into some person,—I should suppose a Roman Emperor—most probably Vitellius,—and that all the enchantments and lying wonders which we have heard of as so prevalent in the empire, were likewise conspiring perhaps through some one insignificant agent, to deceive and degrade the world which the Emperor ruled. To be subject to this beast was the appointed lot of Christian men as of other men. Their patience and faith were to be shown in not joining in the conspiracies and revolutions of the empire. But what they had to beware of was, lest they should receive the mark of the beast on their foreheads and on their hands, lest they should inwardly reverence this brutal force and think it divine. The world in general, it is intimated, did this. There were some who could not do it. For they had another name marked upon them, the name of a Father. They followed the Lamb that was slain; they stood as redeemed men, singing a new song before the throne."

They are described as a guileless band—unlike, you will say, any of those Churches exhibited to us in the Apostolic Epistles; for in them there was much of division, unbelief, and evil. Unlike, only in this respect, that these who are said to be gathered on Mount Zion (they may have been scattered, as far as place and fleshly intercourse went, far and wide) understood their privilege as baptised men; that they claimed to be what St. Paul declared the Churches that he blamed most, were—elect in God the Father and in Jesus Christ. Such songs as these have been sung in all, even the darkest, times.

After some remarks on the connexion of the proclamations contained in this book, and their wonderful confirmation by the history of the Church and of the world at various periods; and on the spirit in which this remarkable composition should be read; the author thus proceeds:—

"Though you may find many things too deep for you, much about which you must in ignorance and patience desire to be enlightened—you will feel that you are not reading a book of tricks and puzzles, but a book full of awe and wonder, and reality, which we want a child's heart to enter into, but which becomes most needful, as the plot in the great drama of the world thickens, and its catastrophe draws nearer. . . . And then I apprehend that the mystery of iniquity described there will be found indeed to have worked most mightily in Christendom, and to have called forth the protests of reformers and martyrs, whose names should be unspeakably dear to us, in this country and in all countries but that it is not safe to limit its operations to any time or place or Church; and therefore that it is better and more hopeful to perceive how deeply the evil principle had penetrated in St. John's own day, how widely it had diffused itself, how fully he believed that a principle had been revealed which was mightier, which was going forth against the other, to battle and to victory."

The ten Lectures on the first century, though they contain so mere an outline of the history of the Apostolic church, and require that the reader be in possession of much more information than the author affords him, are an inspiring Introduction to the history of the whole church in all succeeding ages; and have a religious and practical interest, which will give the student a preparation in feeling, as well as in intelligence, for the narratives and testimonies of the second century especially. It is not possible to accept all that Mr. Maurice has here written, unless his theory of the Kingdom of Christ and his general views of Christian theology are admitted;—these underlie his interpretation of the beginnings of the church and its relations to the world. For ourselves, we must confess that, while agreeing in the main, we sometimes have the painful impression which is left by an interpretation by preconceptions. Mr. Maurice is quite incapable of consciously crushing down a fact or statement into the cradle he has prepared for it; but we do think that unconsciously he sometimes supplies to history significances drawn entirely from his own mind.

The first five Lectures on the Second century group the history of the church under the several heads of the Churches in Judea, Samaria, Syria; in Asia Minor; in Greece and Egypt; in Italy and Gaul; and the African Church. The history is given in the persons of the teachers and rulers of the church, almost to the exclusion of the story of its fortunes. The subjects of the constitution, offices, worship and ceremonies of the church, and the Christian life of the period, are nearly untouched. But in the selection of representatives of the various churches of the century, and in the treatment of their place and influence in the development of Christian truth and the direction of the effort of the church, Mr. Maurice displays knowledge and discrimination, and singleness and clearness of purpose. He has deep insight of character; and with remarkable success either combines slight fragments and hints into a living and breathing whole, or disentangles from a life all that is merely accidental and adventitious, and penetrates to its very heart, and exhibits its true and deepest meaning. The great successes of these lectures are the accounts of Ignatius of Antioch, Polycarp, Justin, Clemens Alexandrinus, and Tertullian—the two last preeminently. We feel that these men have really lived; that they are not names, shadows, but men; and that they thought our thoughts and felt our difficulties, and laboured at the same ever-recurring and inexhaustible questions with which we are occupied. Whether Mr. Maurice writes of the unfolding of the true doctrine in particular churches, or of the rise of heresies like Montanism or Gnosticism, he makes us feel that these developments were not reached arbitrarily, but by a natural process of growth, which was what it was because of the nature of the soil in which the different churches were planted—the temperament of the people, their social and moral conditions, and the kind and degree of culture prevailing; and then, he shows the leaders in these churches, or the authors of the heresies, as being what they were because of the fulness of their participation in the thought, tendencies, and wants of the people and period in which they arose.

Much of the ground covered by these lectures has been passed over by the author—with another purpose, but in the same spirit—in his "Philosophy of the First Six Centuries," forming the second part of his History of Moral and Meta-

physical Philosophy: and those who will compare the accounts of Ignatius, Clemens Alexandrinus, and Tertullian, and the character of Marcus Aurelius, given in this volume from the stand-point of the Church, with the estimate of the same men, in the other work, taken from the stand-point of Philosophy, will find themselves engaged in very profitable and deeply absorbing contemplations, and in a not uninteresting study of the mind of Mr. Maurice himself. But we must hasten to an illustrative extract, and it will suit us best to take the deeply thought pages on—

MARCION.

"In Paphlagonia, on the borders of the Pontus Euxinus, stood the city of Sinope-Mer. About the middle of the second century, we have a glimpse of a Christian church and of a Christian bishop. But he only comes before us as the father of a man who is denounced as the introducer of a new and blasphemous doctrine, by his contemporaries, and whom some in later times have been disposed to represent as a reformer and champion of truth. This is Marcion. According to the statements we have respecting him, he was the disciple of one Cerdo, a Syrian, who gave the first hint of the opinions which he elaborated. The good God,—so he is said to have taught,—was not the God whom the Jews worshipped. Their God, the God of Abraham, was, he said, a mere Creator or Demiurgus. To deliver men from his oppressive yoke, Christ came into the world. He revealed the benevolent and loving God: he declared the kingdom of heaven, into which men might enter, if they renounced this world, and the service of the tyrant. These propositions Marcion is said to have maintained in a book called Antitheses, wherein he contrasted Judaism and Christianity. He rejected the Gospels of Matthew and Mark as Jewish; he adopted an expurgated and altered version of St. Luke as the only safe narrative of our Lord's life on earth.

"Those who defend Marcion say, that no trust can be placed in these reports; that they are the misrepresentations of men who either did not understand what he was aiming at, or who deliberately embraced a false system, against which he was protesting. They think they can perceive very clearly, that he was vindicating the Christian liberty which St. Paul preached—the spiritual Gospel, which he had such a hard fight to maintain against the Judaizers of his days—from the attacks of men who were trying to impose the same fetters on the Church of the second century. I tell you of this diversity of opinions, because it might startle you if you met with it for the first time in some book. You might fancy there was no security for any records that bear upon human opinion. And no doubt it is true, that we cannot arrive at any certainty about the faith of Marcion or any other man. There is another Judge than we are; and Christ has forbidden us to take His office. We should never forget that; if we do not, these very oppositions about particular men will help us rather than hinder us. If we are not in a hurry to form our opinion or to take a side, we shall be perhaps led so to weigh the evidence, and compare it with what we have known of others and of ourselves, that we shall learn more from the history through the seemingly contradictory interpreters of it, than we could from either separately.

"I quite believe with Marcion's admirers, that he may have been scandalized by the statements of a Judaical party, which may perhaps predominate among the Christians of his neighbourhood; and that he fled to the Epistles of St. Paul, as a refuge from their hard teaching; and a continual testimony against it. I can quite understand that he may have been strongly and deeply possessed by the New Testament divinity which he found in St. Paul, and that he may have burned to deliver the Church from that which he supposed to be a relapse into an older condition. I can imagine that his faith on these points met with no response from the men who had most influence in Paphlagonia, that some eager disciples clung to him, that he was misunderstood and harshly opposed. But I do not on this account distrust the statements which have come down to us respecting the opinions which he ultimately adopted. It seems to me that such opinions were very likely indeed to grow up in the mind of a man in that age, and that with some modifications they might appear in our own age. At that time it was not possible that men could talk merely of Judaism or Christianity. The one question was, "What God do you worship, what God have you to proclaim to men?" If once a man acquired a violent conviction that the Old Testament was opposed to the New, he could not stop short of the assertion, that the God of the Old Testament was different from the God of the New. And if he looked upon Christ's Gospel as the good news of a redemption, and a redemption from a spiritual oppression, he would begin to argue that the author of that oppression was the being whom he had previously learned to contrast with the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. Having adopted this theory as the Christian theory, he would be obliged to practise violence upon facts and documents, in order to bring them into consent with it. Those that were utterly unmanageable he would cast aside; the others he would persuade himself might, by subtractions and additions become his allies instead of his opponents. To think that the additions and subtractions were most natural, that they restored the true and consistent text is the next and a most easy process. I am sure I am giving you no history which is at all singular or improbable. If you or I should think that we might not go through it in our own minds, we should be in great danger; for he that thinketh he standeth, is the man who has most need to take heed lest he fall. I do not say that Marcion was a dishonest or a bad man, but it seems to me most probable, that he arrived at a conclusion which I do consider exceedingly bad—one that separates the past from the present and the future,—the visible world from the invisible,—the kingdom of Earth from the kingdom of Heaven,—the Creator from the Father. It has been my great object in former lectures, to show you how essential the Old Testament revelation was to the New Testament; what a riddle the Old would be without the New to explain it. I have told you we should meet with various attempts to tear them asunder. The Ebionite who set up the Old Testament against the New, is one; the Marcionite who glorified the New to the contempt of the Old, is another.

We have left ourselves no room to speak of the last five lectures—on The Church and the Gods; The Failures of the Church in the Battle with

the Gods; the Church and the Emperors; The Church and the Philosophers; The Church and the Sects. In these the author brings the whole result of the second century of Christianity vividly before the mind, under the distinct aspects indicated by the titles we have given; and so, relatively to the truth on which Christendom and the modern world depends—namely, that there is "a kingdom of Christ to which the kingdoms of the world are subject, and must at last confess their subjection; a divine Word and Wisdom, from which all the wise thoughts and words of men have proceeded; and a spiritual Unity which has made itself good, and shall make itself good against all divisions and separations,"—shows how the church has borne this testimony, and how failed to bear it; "how God has borne it by her, without her, and in spite of her." Here, abruptly, and under the constraint of space already exceeded, we must leave the volume. Many earnest minds, whether agreeing or differing with Mr. Maurice generally, will be glad to see his views of Christianity and the Church brought alongside the course of history, and tested by their capability of furnishing its interpretation and applying its lessons. Keeping in view the peculiar place and purpose of the book, it is one of the most welcome recent additions to our ecclesiastical shelf.

Atlas of Universal Historical Geography. With a Memoir to each Map. London: Edward Gover.

Mr. Gover has already earned a good reputation as a geographer; but he here lays claim to the highest place a geographer can seek, as the delineator of the theatre of history, through the long succession of scenes it has presented in the course of the great world-drama. Here is a series of thirty maps and plans, embracing the three divisions of sacred and classical, mediæval, and modern geography; designed to facilitate and illustrate historical studies, by exhibiting, in a chronologically arranged series, "a sort of pictorial Universal History, geographically treated." The work differs from those in use in this country, and has for its basis those of "Koch, Spruner, König, Saulier, &c." It will be understood that these maps are formed, not on modern notions or actual surveys, but according to the views taken in the period any particular map may represent, of the form and bounds, divisions and peoples, of the country delineated. Thus, Ancient Greece, or Roman Conquests in Asia, must be represented strictly according to purely historical sources, and form a pictorial representation of the historic narrative respecting these countries at a selected epoch. To realize this object, study, research, carelessness, and labour, must all be of the extremest kind. After all, much of them, though most important, would yield only an apparently trifling result—a name a line, a mere mark, that the common observer never learns the value of, but over which some solitary student rejoices abundantly, as solving his difficulty or saving his toil. The examination of histories, itineraries, travels, and other authorities, even for the middle ages only, is said by Mr. Gover to have cost immense labour; and we can readily believe that such has been the case in the preparation of so elaborate a geographical picture of them. To the painstaking and learning of the work, the highest admiration and approval are due.

It has been a common fault to put too much information on maps, rendering their appearance confused, and the use of them annoyingly difficult. Mr. Gover understands thoroughly well what ought to be on the face of the map, and what ought to be subsidiary to it. Thus, he accompanies each map severally, in the long series—from the probable Settlement of the Descendants of Noah, to the Peace of 1815,—with a memoir, or brief and condensed geographical review, which explains the epoch embraced by each, and affords the information which could not be placed on the maps themselves. These, though extremely concise, form a sort of outline of universal history.

As to the mechanical execution, we have the best thing possible to say,—namely, that the greatest possible distinctness and intelligibility is attained. "Highly finished" the maps are not, and ought not to be. It is a great mistake to give a smooth, elegant, even appearance to a map; a bold, decided handling, with something even of roughness, or at least a mixture of the finer and ruder styles, is the thing wanted. The Germans know all about this, and have given us the best specimens of Maps, in manner as well as in the higher matter of construction and information. Now, Mr. Gover's lithography and decided colour approach very nearly to what we command; and if there is occasionally a look a little too rude and unfinished, we give him the credit of having erred on principle; and congratulate him, and commend him for the general and distinguished excellence of the style and appearance of the Maps, as well as on their

success as efforts at the realization of the ideal of an Historical Atlas.

We have no doubt that this valuable and much-needed work, produced at a price so inconsiderable, when the cost of its preparation and its great excellence are considered, will speedily find its way into all our higher schools and colleges as a reliable, satisfying, and complete authority in Historical Geography.

An Essay on Church Furniture and Decorations. By the Rev. HOWARD E. CUTTS, B.A., Author of "Manual of Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses," published under the sanction of the Archaeological Institute. London: J. Crookford.

The contents of this volume originally appeared as a supplement to the *Oxford Journal*, and are here reproduced with many additions, a large variety of woodcuts, and ten illustrative plates. Mr. Cutts is not a blind and bigotted medievalist; yet, in his application of the principles of the revived Gothic art to the "furniture and decorations" of the house of God, he has views and tastes which pass beyond the range of our simple and puritanical sympathies. But we have been greatly interested in his book; which is rich in curious information, historical, archaeological, and artistic. All who want hints on wall-painting, stained glass, pavements, wood-work, metal work, "vestments," and the "et cetera" of church adornment, and the symbolism of worship, will find Mr. Cutts a valuable guide; even down to the particulars of where to go and whom to employ; to obtain the best designs and best workmanship. The illustrations have a value and interest of their own.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Kingley's Alexandria and its Schools. Macmillan, Cambridge.
Maurice's (F.) Lectures on Ecclesiastical History. Ibid.
Maurice's (F.) Doctrine of Sacrifice. Ibid.
The Geography of Herodotus. Longman and Co.
Truth's Conflicts. Ibid.
Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross. By J. A. St. John. Ibid.
Evenings with the Prophets. J. Snow.
Scenes of the Bible. Ibid.
A Scripture Gazetteer. Ibid.
Shakespeare's Poetical Works. T. Nicol, Edinburgh.
Select Works of Dr. Chalmers. Constable and Co.
Robespierre: a Tragedy. H. Kimpton.
Hope Campbell. Kennedy, Edinburgh.
The Public Pearl. Houston and Stoneman.
The Progress of Being. Ward and Co.
Bible: a Tale. Greenbridge and Son.
Our Friends in Heaven. J. Shepherd.
The Man of Sunny Side. Ibid.
Annotated Edition of Waller's Poems. J. W. Parker and Son.
Eccelesiastical Principles of the Wesleyan Methodists. Hamilton and Co.
The Coming Man. Religious Tract Society.
The Great Journey. Paton and Ritchie.
Bibliotheca Sacra. October. Trubner and Co.
Yates on the French System of Measures, &c.

Literary Miscellany.

THE CENSUS-TAKING INQUIRATOR.—There is something frightful, Eusebius, in the idea that no class of men, no individuals, can henceforth escape the eye of this Great Inquisitor-General—a Census commission. There is no conceivable thing belonging to man, woman, or child that may not come under the inspection, and be in the books, of this great Gargantuan Busybody. In truth, he was born a gigantic infant in 1801. Hermes, in the Homeric hymn, leaped out of his cradle upon mischievous errands almost as soon as born: so did our big Busybody. Ere he was six months old he took to knocking at people's doors, and running away. He soon grew bolder, stood to his knock, and asked if Mr. Thompson did not live there. Then he had the trick of getting into houses like the boy Jones, and counted the skillets in the scullery, the nap-dishes in the nursery, turned over the beds in the garrets, and booked men and maids who slept in them before they could put their clothes on. With a thirst for domestic knowledge, he insisted upon knowing who were married and who not. He would burst in upon a family at their prayers, and note what religion they were of. He would know every one's age, condition, business, and be very particular as to sex—female, why they married or why they lived single; he could tell to a day when they would lie in. The most wonderful thing was the paper case he carried with him wherever he went. It would have made Gargantua himself stare with astonishment, for it is said, upon compuncte authority, to have weighed "nearly forty tons." This paper case contained particulars noted down of every one's possible concerns. He had another at home, in which he kept circulars for distribution, demanding further information. It is said to be bigger still; as he grew robust and bold, of course it took more to feed Busybody. It is almost incredible what a number of the people's leaves he ate up in one year; but that there is the baker's bill to vouch for it, no one would believe it. The quantity of food required for himself and his numerous retainers has already made him look about with some anxiety to foist upon the country a scheme for sure agricultural statistics, to ascertain the number of leaves per acre. It cannot be said of him, as of many, that his eye was bigger than his belly, for the former cannot as yet see "bread-stuffs" enough to fill the latter. Besides, he has quite an army to maintain of officials, enumerators, and registrars, who all,

after the manner of benchers, must eat their way into the universal knowledge required of them. Such is Busybody. In my afternoon nap, I have dreamed of him, Eusebius, and offer you this description of him—his birth, life, habits, and manners—as by a dreaming intuition I received them. What think you of the monster? As perilous a beast as the Wooden Horse of Troy.—*Blackwood.*

Cleanings.

There has been "bison-hunting" in Scotland. At Taysmouth Castle there are several specimens of the North American bison: the other day the Duke of Leeds and a party of friends hunted them, and one bison was shot.

The Spirit of Shakspeare has just added a new tragedy to his works—at least, Mr. Isaac C. Pray, a "medium," has penned a tragedy which he declares to have really proceeded from the bard's spirit. It is said to be a first-rate production.

Of all the deaths last year, only 30 per cent. were between the ages of 20 and 60; while nearly 65 per cent. were under 28. During the month of July just closed, there were 3,632 deaths, of which, no less than 1,273, or 35 per cent. were under one year of age.

The *Commonwealth* states that the memoirs and letters of Sydney Smith are at last ready to go to press. They have been edited by his daughter, in conjunction with Mrs. Austin. The book, for some unknown reason, is to be printed for "private circulation only."

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a sermon on the loss of the Arctic, alluded to the crew and firemen as follows:—"In a mob they rushed for the boats, and, abandoning helpless women and children and men to the mercies of the deep, they availed themselves of their strength—of their brute strength, to escape death that they might be eternally worse than dead."

The following is the copy of a will left by a man who chose to be his own lawyer:—"This is the last will and testament of me, John Thomas: I give all my things to my relations, to be divided amongst them the best way they can. N.B. If anybody kicks up a row, makes any fuss about it, he isn't to have anything.—Signed by me, John Thomas."

"I have heard," says Mr. Henry, "of a married couple, who, though they were both of a hasty temper, yet lived comfortably together by simply observing a rule on which they had mutually agreed, 'Never to be both angry together.' And he adds, that an ingenious and pious father was in the habit of giving this advice to his children when they married:—

"Doth one speak fire, 't'other with water come;
Is one provoked, be 't'other soft and dumb."

We find in *Chambers* an anecdote for burglars, admonishing them of the folly of paying midnight visits to authors. A few nights ago, it seems, M. de Balzac was lying awake in bed, when he saw a man cautiously enter his room, and attempt to pick the lock of his writing desk. The rogue was a little disconcerted at hearing a loud laugh from his host, whom he had supposed to be asleep. "Why do you laugh, sir?" he asked in an offended tone. "I am laughing, my good fellow," said M. de Balzac, "to think what pains you are taking, and what a risk you run, in hope of finding money by night in a desk where the lawful owner can never find any by day."

It is said that Messrs. Munroe and Co., a large publishing house in New York, propose to publish an "elaborate yet popular refutation" of the theory recently advanced by Dr. Whewell, of the non-inhabitability of the heavenly bodies. The work will contain about three hundred duodecimo pages, and is the joint production of several eminent astronomical observers and authors, who expect to prove that the stars and planets are not only inhabitable, but actually inhabited. They even go a step further and describe the inhabitants, but with how much particularity we are not informed.

Mr. Barum made the following confession at an agricultural dinner held in the United States a few weeks since:—"Before I went to England with Tom Thumb, I had a skeleton prepared from various bones. It was to have been made eighteen feet high; it was to have been buried a year or so in Ohio, and then dug up by accident, so that the public might learn that there were giants of old. The price I was to pay the person who proposed to put the skeleton together was to have been 225 dols. But finding Tom Thumb more successful than I thought I sent word not to proceed with the skeleton. My manager who never thought as highly of the scheme as it deserved, sold the skeleton for 50 or 75 dols."

The Rev. George Gilfillan, writing upon Kossuth in *Hogg's Instructor*, says:—"We were led irresistibly to contrast his appearance with that of Mazzini, whom we met two years ago in London. He is certainly the noblest-looking man we ever beheld. His face and head seem to have stepped out of an ancient Italian picture; a brow, large and white as marble, rises like an Alp from amid black hair; and two eyes, like dark stars, roll below—masses of dusky and piercing light—such eyes as burned in the head of the peasant poet of Scotland, but with more depth of expression—altogether, a presence in which you tremble, as though one of the high-minded assassins of Caesar stood beside you. Kossuth has by no means such a Roman look, nor does he give you the same impression of power, subtlety, and elevation; his very moustache, compared to Mazzini's, being only a fringe of plantation compared to a forest, and the craft in his eye not attaining to that dark profundity which lies in Mazzini's—'Orb within orb, deeper than sleep or death.'"

BIRTHS.

November 8th, at Danhigh-termed, Nottingham, the wife of Mr. SAMUEL BUDGETT, of a daughter.

November 9th, at Oswestry, Salop, Mrs. MATTHEW, wife of the Rev. JAMES MATTHEW, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

November 8th, at the Protestant Free Church, New Shoreham, by the Rev. J. E. Good, Mr. JAMES CURRIEMAN to Miss M. F. HILLS, both of that town.

November 8th, at the Protestant Free Church, New Shoreham, by the Rev. J. E. Good, Mr. JAMES COWPER, of Horsham, to Miss C. EVANS, of the former place.

November 8th, in Salem Chapel, Woolwich, by the Rev. James Carlie, D.D., Mr. W. PHILLIPS, of Limehouse, youngest son of the late Mr. PHILLIPS, of Wetherfield, Essex, to JANE, daughter of the late Mr. LUKER, of Bow, Middlesex.

November 8th, at the Independent Chapel, Beaminster, by the Rev. Alfred Bishop, Mr. JOHN HUNT to CAROLINE, daughter of Mr. AARON ROBERTS, both of that place.

DEATHS.

October 7th, at Scutari, Lieutenant T. W. WOLLOCOMBE, 47th Regiment, of wounds received at the battle of the Alma.

October 16th killed in front of the trenches before Sebastopol, ALBERT EVELYN ROWLEY, Esq., Captain of the Grenadier Guards, youngest son of Sir CHARLES ROWLEY, Bart.

October 17th, on the heights of Sebastopol, of cholera, aged 30, HENRY BACKWELL, Assistant-Surgeon 49th Regiment, eldest son of the late Rev. HENRY ARTHUR BACKWELL, M.A.

October 17th, killed in action at Sebastopol, in his 19th year, CHARLES MADAM, midshipman, H.M.S. Sanspareil, third surviving son of the late Rev. SPENCER MADAM, M.A.

October 22nd, of cholera, before Sebastopol, Sir GEORGE JOHN YOUNG, Bart., Lieutenant Royal Artillery, brother of Sir WILLIAM NORMAN YOUNG, Bart., 23rd Fusiliers, killed at the battle of the Alma, aged 19.

October 23rd, at Scutari, from dysentery, after being severely wounded at the battle of the Alma, Lieutenant HARRY GIBSON THOMAS, Royal Engineers, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. THOMAS, Royal Horse Artillery.

October 30th, ADA MAX, infant daughter of the Rev. S. S. PUGH, of Southampton.

November 3rd, in his 67th year, Mr. JOHN EDGAR WINDICOMBE, late riding master for 34 years at Astley's Amphitheatre.

November 3rd, at Florence, after a short illness, the Countess of STRATHMORE and KINROSE, eldest daughter of Viscount BARRINGTON, in the 28th year of her age.

November 4th, at his residence, Westcott, near Epsom, Herts, H. O. ROSE, Esq., in his 93rd year, a gentleman remarkable for his large benefactions.

November 5th, at Leek, Staffordshire, Mr. JAMES BACON, silk manufacturer, aged 80.

November 7th, at his residence, Highworth, Wilts, after a short illness, in his 77th year, universally respected, WILLIAM HENRY HENRY, gentleman, one of the deacons of the Independent Chapel in that town.

November 7th, after a long and very severe illness, borne with Christ-like resignation, FRANCES SARAH, the eldest daughter of the Rev. SAMUEL NICHOLS, of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, aged 31.

November 8th, JAMES NISBET, Esq., of Berners-street. He was on the Committee of the London Orphan Asylum and of the Orphan Working School. In the latter he was indefatigable in his attendance, as well as the Home Committee, at eight o'clock in the morning of every Tuesday, as well as in reference to the general business of the Charity. He was greatly beloved by the children and by all on the establishment. During the prevalence of cholera, he was constant in his attendance at Middlesex Hospital, which was crowded with such patients. He was also on the Committee of the Sailor's Home, the Idiot Asylum, and many others, where his great aim has been to promote the comfort and spiritual interest of all about him. His loss in many institutions will be severely felt.

November 11th, aged 48, at his residence, 29, Bellina-villa, Islington, ROBERT P. EDWARDS, Esq., M.A., Professor of Geometry in Gresham College, and for 18 years second master of the City of London School.

November 11th, the Rev. Dr. JOHN HENRY SPAY, rector of St. Marylebone.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock Market has been materially influenced during the past week by the news from the Crimea, as well as by the fall in the French Funds and the continued rise in the Corn Market. The news of the loss sustained before Balaklava on the 25th caused a fall of one per cent. on Saturday, though there was subsequently a recovery to the extent of one-half. On Monday the favourable despatch from General Chmurobert caused a re-action and prices were the same as those of Saturday. A decline of an eighth then took place, and they remained without further alteration until near the termination of business, when a further reaction occurred, and final prices being 93 to $\frac{1}{2}$ for money, and 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the December account. To-day the market opened lower than the closing price of yesterday, the fall being principally owing to the settlement of the monthly account to-day, which has brought forward a much larger supply of stock than was at all anticipated. Consols have fluctuated during the day as much as $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The present price of Consols is 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ for money, and 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the 7th December. Dealers have been engaged in preparation for the settlement to-morrow of Foreign Stock and Railway Shares. Reduced 3 per Centa. have fallen to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$. New 3 per Centa. have been as low as 90 $\frac{1}{2}$, but since moved to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bank Stock firm at 211 to 212 $\frac{1}{2}$. India Bonds, 10s. to 13s. Exchequer Bills flat, at 4s. to 7s. prem.

Foreign Securities are rather flat, but prices are in general well supported. Brazilian 5 per Centa. have been done at 99; Buenos Ayres 6 per Centa., 59; Chilean 6 per Centa., 102; Danish 5 per Centa., 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peruvian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Centa. have fallen to 66. Sardinian 5 per Centa. firm at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$. Spanish Committee Certificates, 53. Turkish Scrip has been extremely heavy, and a further considerable fall has occurred; they are at present at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis. Venezuela, 1 per Centa., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dutch 4 per Centa. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$.

COTTON, Liverpool, November 14.—The market closed flatly, and prices of all kinds had a downward tendency, but no quotable decline took place. The sales reached 6,000 to 7,000 bales—500 for export, comprising 130 Peruvian and Maranhão, 34d. to 34½d.; 600 Egyptian, 34d. to 34½d.; and 800 Surat, 34d. to 4d. per lb.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

MIXING-LANE, Nov. 14.
SUGAR.—300 hhds. of West India sold, about half of which was in public sale; the good and fine descriptions fully maintained previous rates, but other descriptions went off heavily. Barbadoes sold in public sale, 30s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; Demerara, 37s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.; 900 bags Mauritius sold in public sale, 29s. to 34s., and 300 bags Bengal, 41s. to 41s. 6d. The refined market without alteration: brown lumps, 43s.; grocery, 43s. 6d. to 49s.

COFFEE.—There has not been a public sale, neither has there been any business of importance reported by private contract.
TEA.—The public sales comprise 23,000 packages, of which 14,500 passed auction, a large portion all faults; prices were irregular, chiefly in favour of the buyers. The sale will conclude to-morrow.

RICE.—The market is firm, at yesterday's prices.
SALTPEPER.—The demand has decidedly improved the last two days, without speculative buyers, and an advance of 1s. on the late lowest point of the market has been established; prices 23s. 6d. to 27s., according to refraction.

NITRATE OF SODA steady, at 16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d.
SEEDS.—There has not been a public sale to-day.
RUM.—The market is quiet: prices quoted nominally the same as on Friday.

METALS.—Scotch pig remains quoted 73s. to 74s. Spelter, 25s. 10s.

COTTON.—We are again without sales to report in this article. TALLOW has advanced fully 6d., and quoted 66s. 6d. to 76s., old and new on the spot.

In other articles no material alteration.

Advertisements.

CARLTON-HILL, GROSVENOR HOUSE, BARTHOLOMEW-ROAD, UPPER HOLLOWAY.
 —Mrs. LOWRIE receives Twelve YOUNG LADIES. A thorough French and English education, combined with the comforts of home. Efficient masters—Commodious residence—Salubrious locality. A resident French governess of decidedly Protestant principles. The year is divided into Three Terms, the first commences January 8th. Terms, &c., on application.

BERNERS-STREET, IPSWICH. The Misses Butler, (successors to Mrs. Buck, Norwich-road), announce that they propose receiving young ladies to educate after the ensuing Christmas.

The course of study will comprise the usual routine of a liberal English Education with efficient instructors for the accomplishment. A French lady will reside in the house. Further particulars and terms will be given on application.

The first term will commence February 1st, 1855.
 Reference is offered to the Rev. S. S. England, of Walthamstow; the Rev. G. Barrett, of Royston; the Rev. J. Lord, of Ipswich; the Rev. William Nutcutt, of Ipswich; Professor Nenner, of New College, London.

PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH, conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A. (of University College, London). M.R.A.S., &c. &c., assisted by well qualified and experienced Masters.

The Course of Studies pursued at this Establishment is suitable as preparatory either for a College Course or for Professional or Commercial Life.

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SEMINARY.—Principal, Mrs. J. W. TODD. This establishment offers a complete English education; the best instruction in Latin, German, Italian, and French, by native professors; and Drawing, Painting, Music, &c. by the First masters. The system of tuition pursued recognises the diversified native capabilities of the pupils and is adapted to develop their individual energies and give them confidence in exercising their own powers of thought and enquiry—and, by forming their characters on the basis of intelligent religious principle, to fit them for their missions and responsibilities in life. The Mansion and grounds are elevated and secluded—situated in a most lovely and healthy locality—and in a position to command all the educational advantages furnished by the PALACE OF ART. Full particulars by Post.

Referees:—H. Brown, Esq., M.P., Tewkesbury; Apsley Pellat, Esq., M.P., Staines; Mrs. Clara L. Balfour, Paddington; the Revs. Dr. Redford, Worcester; Dr. Andrews, Northampton; Thomas Thomas, Pontypool College; F. Trestrail, Secretary to the Baptist Mission; A. M. Stalker, Leeds; J. P. Murrell, Leicester; S. J. Davis, Reading; C. J. Middleitch and S. Manning, Frome; J. J. Brown, Reading; C. J. Middleitch and S. Manning, Frome; J. Purser, Esq., Rathmines Castle, Dublin; J. Toome, Esq., Ballsbridge; Daniel Pratt, Esq., London; H. and W. Todd, Esqrs., Dublin; J. C. Salisbury, Esq., City Road.

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ENGLISH TESTIMONY.

We give a few of the many communications we have received since we have been in England, from those who have experienced the great benefits of using this celebrated medicine. They must have some weight in convincing the public of its great value.

49, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Sept. 1, 1851.

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the numerous thanks I have received from various persons who have taken Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, many of whom will be happy to give you testimonials should you require them. I am doubly pleased to be able to speak to the good effects I have seen myself produced by the Sarsaparilla, for I must confess that, although I was not prejudicial, I was rather sceptical as to its virtues, which I would not have believed it possessed, had I not seen it.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
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FURTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

GREAT CURE OF PILES.

17, Phelps-street, Walworth, Feb. 22, 1853.

Gentlemen,—I was afflicted with the blind Piles, and was under medical treatment for three months, but obtained no relief. Hearing of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, I obtained some, and, after taking it a short time, the accumulated corrupt matter copiously discharged, and I almost immediately obtained relief. I still continued its use for a time, and not only found relief but a cure, and am now free from pain. I most sincerely recommend it to all who are similarly affected.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
 WM. HYDE.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

GREAT CURE OF NERVOUSNESS.

London, June 10 1852.

Gentlemen,—My wife has been long afflicted with a nervous complaint, from which she suffered severely. Able physicians and many remedies were tried in vain, but I am happy to inform you that she has entirely recovered by using a few bottles of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

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The same may be said of these as in the cure of the several chronic maladies, the Sarsaparilla and the Ointment will effectually wipe off all disagreeable eruptions, and render the surface clear and beautiful. Ladies troubled with rough, pimply skin, or a gross, masculine surface, will do well to use these Medicines if they wish clear, delicate, and transparent complexions. Nothing can exceed their efficacy in this respect.

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"Mrs. E. W. T. C."

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(Signed) THOMAS CARTER.

Witness, Mr. George Howell, Chemist, Dale-street, Liverpool.

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